

Fahd urges Reagan to stop Israel

BAHRAIN (R) — King Fahd of Saudi Arabia telephoned President Reagan Wednesday and called on him to act urgently to halt Israel's latest assault on Beirut, the Saudi Press Agency reported. It said the king appealed to the United States to play its role and to President Reagan "to take urgently all measures he deems necessary to end this escalation of the situation." During his early morning telephone call, King Fahd accused Israel of seeking to undermine all efforts for a peaceful settlement in Lebanon, the agency said. Describing the assault as "savage", he was quoted as saying it constituted a grave threat to Lebanon and the Middle East. It would "preclude any efforts to find a solution for the Lebanese problem and all peace efforts in the Middle East," said King Fahd.

Jordan Times

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Sunday's Baghdad blast kills 20

BEIRUT (R) — A car bomb that exploded outside the information section of the Iraqi Ministry of Planning in Baghdad on Sunday killed 20 people and wounded 138, the Iraqi News Agency INA reported Wednesday. The agency said five of the dead were policemen and ministry guards. INA quoted an Interior Ministry spokesman as saying that the Greek ambassador in Baghdad and two of his employees were slightly wounded in the blast.

Romania calls for Mideast peace

VIENNA (R) — Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu has called for an immediate end to military actions by Israel in Lebanon and by Iran and Iraq in the Gulf war, the official Agerpres news agency reported Wednesday. In a speech at a dinner for visiting Sudanese Leader Jaafar Numeiri Tuesday night, Mr. Ceausescu called for a Middle East settlement based on an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon and Arab territories occupied in 1967, and the foundation of an independent Palestinian state. In his speech, President Numeiri accused Israel of seeking to liquidate the Palestinian people by its invasion of Lebanon.

Shamir: No U.S. sanctions now

NEW YORK (R) — Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir said Wednesday he could not imagine the United States imposing sanctions on Israel over the Lebanon conflict at this moment. Speaking to American Jewish leaders, Mr. Shamir said Israel was ready for a new ceasefire at any time in Lebanon if the Palestinian commandos stopped shooting. Mr. Shamir said the United States and Israel shared the common goal of seeing the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) withdraw from Lebanon but there was disagreement on methods. Asked about the possibility of U.S. sanctions against Israel—a proposal that State Department sources said was under consideration—Mr. Shamir said: "I cannot imagine such a way of action against us at this moment."

France protests bombing of envoy's Beirut residence

PARIS (R) — France has strongly protested to Israel over the bombardment of the French ambassador's residence in west Beirut earlier Wednesday, an external relations ministry spokesman said. The spokesman said the embassy had been subjected to "a veritable deluge of shells", causing considerable damage but no casualties. He said France had sent a strong protest to the Israelis over the bombardment of a diplomatic building. The spokesman said the Israelis had responded by ordering a halt to shelling attacks on the residence compound. He said that reports spoke of traces of phosphorous shells and fragmentation rounds in the grounds.

Times urges Shultz to talk with PLO

LONDON (R) — The London Times said Wednesday that U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz should announce his willingness to meet Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasser Arafat. "Mr. Shultz should make known his willingness to meet Mr. Arafat, once the PLO fighters are safely out of Beirut, provided that the purpose of the meeting is clearly accepted by both sides as being to discuss ways of reconciling Palestinian self-determination with the continued existence and security of Israel," the newspaper said in an editorial. "If he accepted such an agenda Mr. Arafat could probably not carry all his movement with him, but by lending his own authority to it he would effectively break the taboo and make possible a genuine Israeli-Palestinian dialogue. If he refused, he would necessarily forfeit much of his present international support."

PLO checks Israeli attempt to smash into Beirut

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Israeli forces raked besieged west Beirut with shellfire and rockets Wednesday and then sent in planes as fighting raged on after 18 hours.

Eyewitnesses and radio reports said Israeli ground forces had attacked positions held by Palestinian forces on at least three fronts.

Later in the day Israeli planes



A 70-year-old Palestinian refugee, Fatima Ali Abdalla, armed with a gun in Hay Al Sellum in west Beirut, Monday prepares to fight the invading Israeli forces (A.P. wirephoto)

Reagan demands PLO withdrawal, Israeli observance of ceasefire

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan Wednesday called on Palestinian forces to leave Beirut immediately and said Israel must restore and maintain a ceasefire so that the Palestinian-Israeli war in Lebanon can be resolved peacefully.

Mr. Reagan made his demands after top-level meetings called to consider Israel's military thrust into west Beirut, where some 6,000 commandos are encircled by Israeli troops.

His statement did not mention sanctions against Israel, but State Department sources told Reuters these were being weighed at meet-

ings of the president's special crisis management group and the National Security Council.

White House officials, voicing "profound concern" over Israel's actions, said Mr. Reagan sent a personal message Wednesday morning to Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin saying it was absolutely essential for the Israelis to observe a ceasefire.

The officials said the crisis group met for two hours and the president then chaired an hour-long National Security Council meeting after which he issued his statement calling for a strict ceasefire and the withdrawal without

delay of Palestinian forces from Beirut.

Mr. Reagan said prompt withdrawal of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) commandos and a new ceasefire were necessary first steps toward restoring the authority of the Lebanese government.

He said Israeli units moved on several fronts from ceasefire lines around Beirut Tuesday night, only a day after he had conferred with Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir in the White House.

"Through governments which

(Continued on page 3)

Renewed fighting hampers relief work in Lebanon

NICOSIA (R) — The upsurge of fighting in Beirut and the lack of security guarantees for Red Cross ships are seriously hampering relief work from Cyprus, a senior official of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) said Wednesday.

One of the ICRC's vessels, the Flora, is undergoing repairs in Limassol, Cyprus, after being struck and damaged by rocket fire on July 27 in Beirut harbour.

Another ship, the Gianni Malis, is standing idle at the Cypriot port of Larnaca with 900 tonnes of relief supplies on board, unable to sail because of the security situation, the official told Reuters.

Intermittent flights are continuing to Tel Aviv and Damascus, but the relief agency last week managed to deliver only 33 tonnes of supplies, the official said.

ICRC headquarters in Geneva is urgently seeking firm guarantees from all parties in the Lebanon conflict that Red Cross operations and the 104 field staff in Lebanon will be protected.

Until these guarantees are given

no further relief will be sent by sea from Cyprus and supplies will continue to pile here, 190 kilometres from where they are most needed, the official said.

The ICRC base at Larnaca now has some 170 tonnes of food stockpiled and is keeping 300 units of blood plasma under refrigeration. It is also waiting to move more than 500 tents as well as blankets, vegetable oils and emergency generators.

The official said the ICRC had sent over 2,500 tonnes of relief to Lebanon as of the end of July, of which 1,500 tonnes have been distributed.

The Red Cross is also worried by United Nations warnings that typhoid and cholera epidemics could be the next hazard to be faced by the beleaguered population of west Beirut.

Under the Geneva Convention covering its operations, the ICRC is empowered to recover dead bodies to prevent epidemics, but this is an impossible task for its staff in Beirut at the moment, the official said.

Egypt cautions Israel

CAIRO (R) — Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali said Tuesday the Israeli thrust into west Beirut might affect Cairo's relations with Israel but declined to say what measures Egypt might consider.

It was the first time Egypt, the only Arab country to sign a treaty with Israel, has referred to relations between the two countries since Israel's invasion of Lebanon.

Speaking to reporters following a meeting with a Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) delegation, Mr. Ali said: "Israel's thrust into west Beirut might affect our relations."

"Let us not go into the details now," he added.

Mr. Ali described his meeting with the PLO delegation as useful and said: "Our views are identical regarding the situation in Lebanon."

In Israel, a senior Foreign Ministry official, asked about,

(Continued on page 3)

OAU Tripoli summit faces adjournment

TRIPOLI (R) — The annual summit of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) due to open Thursday may be postponed for three months in an attempt to head off a permanent split among its members, delegation members said Wednesday.

They expect that only 18 heads of state and 10 senior representatives of African nations will be in Tripoli for the meeting, leaving it six short of the quorum of 34 countries needed for the summit.

The delegation members said there was a growing feeling that the summit should be put off, possibly for three months, to allow efforts to heal the 51-nation OAU's rift over the Western Sahara.

The organisation's foreign ministers were unable to hold a preparatory meeting ahead of the summit because it was boycotted by countries opposed to the admission of the Polisario Front's Saharan Democratic Republic (SADR) to the OAU.

The Polisario has been fighting Morocco for six years to achieve independence for the Western Sahara. But 19 countries, led by Morocco, walked out of the OAU ministerial meeting at which the SADR was admitted in February.

The foreign ministers present in Tripoli appealed Tuesday night for all members to come here for the summit. But they did not mention a date, and conference sources said this held open the

(Continued on page 3)

joined in by bombing targets in south Beirut.

Reuter correspondent Harvey Morris watched as the jets began swooping over the smoke-covered city early Wednesday night.

They dropped flares and followed up with dive-bomb attacks that sent huge columns of smoke pluming into the air, Morris reported.

Shells blasted the office of Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq Al Wazzan and set it on fire. Mr. Wazzan was elsewhere at the time. But in a refugee camp nearby, seven people were killed and three wounded when a shell crashed into makeshift huts, rescue workers said.

PLO leader Yasser Arafat called on everyone able to bear arms to prepare for war. In a message to fighters under his command in the Palestinian-Lebanese leftist alliance, Mr. Arafat said:

"With your simple arms you are standing firm in the face of the most modern U.S.-Israeli war machine, defending what remains of the honour, dignity and pride of this nation."

"Whoever among us falls is a martyr," he said in the message, broadcast by the leftist Voice of Arab Lebanon radio.

The 400-bed American Uni-

versity of Beirut (AUB) Hospital was damaged by a mortar bomb which hit the base of a wall but there were no immediate reports of injuries.

About 15 refugees had camped in the hospital's basement after deciding that the building was the only place in west Beirut safe from Israeli attacks.

The hospital, a major treatment centre for the many people injured in the day's fighting, appealed for fuel to keep its emergency generator in operation during the continuing Israeli cut-off of electricity supplies to west Beirut.

A second hospital, established in a converted hotel, was evacuated after staff decided it was too dangerous for its 70 patients to remain, a spokesman said.

The Beirut office of the American news agency United Press International (UPI) was hit by an incendiary shell but no one was hurt.

Despite the intensity of the attacks, the Israelis still appeared to be holding back from what early in the day looked like a drive to capture west Beirut.

As a fierce artillery barrage opened up shortly after midnight (2200 GMT), eyewitnesses reported that Israeli tanks, armoured personnel carriers and

bulldozers were moving out of their positions on the edge of east Beirut towards the museum.

The museum marks the dividing line between areas already occupied by Israeli forces and Palestinian positions in the encircled west.

Beirut Radio said the Israelis had attempted to make a landing on Beirut's northwestern coastline but said it was being fought off.

East of the Green Line, the radio said fires had broken out near Baabda, southeast of the capital, site of Lebanon's presidential palace.

In west Beirut, streets were deserted except for commando vehicles rushing to the front line. Residents had taken refuge in shelters, Beirut Radio said.

The radio quoted Palestinian sources as saying the Israelis had lost four tanks at Ouzai.

Morris said the Israeli aircraft began swooping over the smoke-covered city at 5.40 p.m. (1540 GMT) and were still in action an hour later.

State-run Beirut Radio said the Israeli warplanes joined the artillery bombardment in late afternoon and raided coastal suburbs north of the paralysed international airport.

As dusk fell the artillery barrage showed no sign of slackening off.

But Israeli armoured thrusts at two points on the Green Line dividing the city appeared by mid-afternoon to have resulted in little change in positions of the two sides.

Beirut Radio said hundreds of people were killed or wounded in a ferocious barrage of artillery, rocket and gunboat fire which began soon after midnight.

By noon, the AUB hospital alone had received 20 dead and 77 injured, the radio said.

Palestinian forces and their leftist Lebanese allies responded with rocket fire. Although their firepower was lower than the Israelis', rockets landed in mainly Christian east Beirut, near the Green Line which divides it from the predominantly Muslim west.

The renewed fighting ended a ceasefire agreed little more than 48 hours earlier.

It came as U.S. special envoy Philip Habib appeared to be making some headway in talks aimed at persuading Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) to withdraw from Lebanon.

But the negotiations were again put on the back burner as Mr. Habib and Lebanese politicians tried to patch together another ceasefire.

(Continued on page 3)

King, Queen return

AMMAN (Petra) — Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor returned to Amman Wednesday evening at the end of a two-week private visit to the United Kingdom. During the visit, King Hussein met with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and other senior British officials.

During these meetings King Hussein stressed the need for a firm international action to stop the Middle East situation from further deteriorating in the aftermath of Israel's invasion of Lebanon and Iran's aggression on Iraq.

During his stay in Britain, King Hussein was guest of honour at a special ceremony held by the Royal Hussars in Essex and together with Queen Noor, he watched an air show by the Royal Air Force (RAF).

Returning with the royal couple was Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Lt.-Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker.

The King and the Queen were met upon returning to Amman by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, members of the royal family, Prime Minister Mudar Badran, cabinet members, senior officials and high-ranking army officers as well as British Ambassador to Jordan Alan Urwick.

Soviet team due in Amman

AMMAN (Petra) — A Soviet parliamentary delegation is due here early next week for a visit to Jordan and meetings with Jordanian officials, and members of the Upper House of Parliament. The delegation will be led by Ivan Kebim, Vice-Chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium and will include Boris Stokalin and Pavel Akopov who heads the Middle East bureau at the Soviet Foreign Ministry.

Kuwait demands 'U.S. deeds, not just words'

KUWAIT (R) — Kuwait told the United States Wednesday that deeds not words were needed to halt Israeli attacks on Beirut, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad Al Sabah said during a meeting with U.S. Ambassador Francois Dickman that Kuwait hoped that the Reagan administration would put every possible pressure on Israel "to force it to stop its devastating attacks on the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples," the spokesman told reporters.

Sheikh Sabah was quoted as saying "this needs deeds and not only words."

Security Council considers resolution expressing 'shock at Israeli atrocities'

UNITED NATIONS (R) — A draft resolution to condemn Israel for failing to comply with repeated U.N. ceasefire demands in Lebanon was submitted to the Security Council Wednesday.

The resolution, proposed by Jordan and Spain, calls for the "prompt return" of Israeli troops who moved forward after the council demanded unanimously last Sunday that a ceasefire go into immediate effect and all military activities be halted.

The text referred to deep shock and alarm at "the atrocities committed by the Israeli forces and the invasion of Beirut."

After an often acrimonious debate that lasted well over two hours, the council adjourned without voting on the resolution.

The president, Noel Doer of Ireland, invited members to private consultations later Wednesday and it was not clear if or when they would go to a vote afterwards.

During the debate, Yehuda Blum, the Israeli delegate, repeated his overnight denial that Israeli troops had invaded west Beirut.

The council was called into ses-

sion Wednesday at the request of the Soviet Union, which has severely criticised the United States as Israel's protector.

The Security Council move coincided with White House criticism of the latest Israeli attacks in Beirut and talk by U.S. State Department sources of possible American sanctions against Israel.

There was a hint of such measures in Wednesday's resolution, which proposed that the council should meet again within hours to consider a report by U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar on the response to it.

The resolution said that if Israel did not comply, the council should "consider adopting effective ways and means in accordance with the provisions of Chapter VII of the Charter..."

This is the chapter of the U.N. Charter that provides for punitive measures against a transgressor, including embargoes and the use of U.N. force to call it to order.

Hazem Nuseibeh, the Jordanian delegate, who introduced the resolution, said the session was one of the most momentous meetings held by the council.

He accused the Israelis of committing barbaric assaults and genocide, and said that hardly a Beirut building had escaped the onslaught of weapons which the U.S. had provided to Israel.

Strongly criticising the United States' role in the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, Richard Ovinikov, the Soviet delegate, accused the American authorities of double talk.

They said one thing at open meetings and another behind the scenes, he declared.

Mr. Ovinikov said that behind the scenes the U.S. was doing everything to protect Israel, which was blocking the deployment of U.N. observers in and around Beirut.

"Who is protecting the aggressor?" he asked. "It is the delegation of the United States."

He quoted President Reagan as saying it was imperative to halt the fighting and ensure observance of the ceasefire. But he said the U.S. delegation had objected to the inclusion of those words in Tuesday's Security Council statement reaffirming its members' unanimous call for a ceasefire.

S. Arabia, Syria back call for urgent summit

BAHRAIN (R) — Saudi Arabia and Syria have welcomed a proposal by the leaders of North and South Yemen for an urgent Arab summit on Lebanon, the Qatar News Agency reported Wednesday.

It quoted an official spokesman in the North Yemeni capital of Sanaa as saying that Arab foreign ministers were expected to meet shortly to prepare for a summit. The agency mentioned no dates or venue.

The statement followed the return to Sanaa of presidents Ali Abdullah Saleh of North Yemen and Ali Nasser Mohammad of South Yemen after emergency talks with King Fahd of Saudi Arabia and Syrian President Hafez Al Assad.

A press release issued after the talks with King Fahd in Jeddah on Monday made no reference to the summit proposal. It urged Arab states to forget their discords and close ranks against Israel's invasion of Lebanon.

But the two Yemeni presidents and the Syrian leader, after talks in Damascus Tuesday, called for an urgent summit of the 22-member Arab League.

Previous calls for a summit after Israel's June 6 invasion of Lebanon by Lebanon itself, Libya and Tunisia have received mixed reactions from other Arab governments.

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FEATURES

Erik Eckholm questions global environmental policies in his latest book

Back to basics in Down to Earth

TEN YEARS ago 113 nations met at the U.N. Conference on the Human Environment in Stockholm (5-16 June 1972). The meeting made 109 recommendations for saving the planet and established the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

U.S. environmentalist Erik Eckholm's latest book, *Down to Earth: Environment and Human Needs*, is not a U.N. document. Highly quotable, it takes a critical look at the policies-as-usual syndrome which forces the world's poor to destroy the soil, forests and wildlife to scratch out a living.

The book, with a foreword by the late Barbara Ward, was published by W.W. Norton and Co., New York, on 6 June and by Pluto Press, London, on 9 June. The following are quotes from it.

The environmental issue

"Plato lamented the destruction of soils and forests in ancient Greece. Dickens and Engels wrote eloquently of the wretched conditions spawned by the Industrial Revolution. But the surge over the last two decades in concern about environmental quality has been uniquely widespread and impassioned."

"This book, a survey of global environmental trends, yields good and bad news."

"The issue is not whether societies can adapt to further environmental degradation, but what the price of doing so will be."

The global underclass

"... the stone wall of inopportunities facing the poorest billion or so people ensures the continuing degradation of natural resources in large parts of the world."

"The struggle to preserve global environmental quality is unavoidable intertwined with the struggle to improve the lot of the global underclass."

"The most important reason for focusing on the plight of the absolute poor transcends ecological concerns. The struggle to preserve

a decent environment is but one part of the struggle to create a decent world."

"... under the conditions prevailing in most developing countries the wait for the benefits of unregulated economic growth to trickle down to the poor is apt to be long if not altogether futile."

"The deterioration of natural systems in poor and marginal areas is at once a symptom and a cause of the extreme misery in which hundreds of millions live."

"Housing occupancy in the West is measured in terms of rooms per person, that in the Third World in terms of persons per room."

"... the blight of hunger will not be banished from the earth if business continues as usual."

"Struggling week by week to survive, caught in endless cycles of hunger, illiteracy, exploitation and disease, the absolute poor have no time to worry about global environmental trends. Yet in many ways they are more deeply affected by environmental quality than are the affluent. Most of the rural poor live directly off the soils, forests, waters, and wildlife whose deterioration has become the object of so much international concern. Many are forced by circumstances beyond their control to destroy the very resources from which they must scrape their living."

"Having mastered the art of survival in what are often harsh, marginal environments, tribal cultures constitute a priceless and unique repository of ecological knowledge."

"It would be wrong to assume that poor people, and leaders of poor countries, do not care about wildlife and natural areas. Most rural residents of the Third World are more openly dependent — spiritually and economically — on nature than are the most ardent Western conservationists."

"Questions of land availability and distribution lie at the heart of recent political violence in Central America and portions of India... a taste of things to come in many more places as well."

Food

"According to UNICEF, a transfer of just two per cent of the world's grain output to the plates of the poor would largely eliminate undernutrition."

Health and the Human Environment

"Workplace health hazards, scandalous enough in rich countries, are poorly regulated in most of the Third World."

"... what appears feasible is not a great extension of each person's time on earth, but rather a great improvement in quality of health during that time. We can build societies in which most people die, as his biographer said of Wordsworth 'of nothing serious' — after long lives, vigorous to the end."

"People defecate in farm fields, canals, streams, vacant lots — everywhere depositing the germs and parasites that make untreated human waste the world's deadliest environmental pollutant."

"For an unknown but certainly growing number of the world's poor, modern insult is being added to traditional injury... city dwellers breathe the foul air created by cars in which they never ride and by factories whose products and profits will never touch their lives. These luckless people must struggle simultaneously against ancient wants and the hazards of a space age that has passed them by."

Children

"The unnecessary daily deaths of 40,000 infants and small children must rank as the world's number one health concern. Resulting from unnecessary hunger and filth, these deaths — and the indifference with which they are accepted — call into question the humanity of the living."

Population

"Examining where and when the next six billion people are supposed to appear, and comparing

the results with what we know about the likely economic and ecological conditions that will greet them, raises unsettling questions."

"The longer countries wait to confront the population factor, the more wrenching the process of demographic adjustment will be."

"The earth undoubtedly possesses the technical potential to sustain the projected increases, but realising it will require improbable degrees of social organisation and global cooperation."

"In the immediate postwar years the American people through the Marshall Plan poured out their resources to help rebuild a shattered Europe. The gap between that sort of generosity and the North's collective meanness in the early 1980's leaves one wondering whether we are not now seeing the real consequences of Vietnam — a profound disillusionment with any kind of cooperative international action, and a falling back upon a crude, cynical nationalism."

"Some have said that each baby is born not only with a mouth for consuming but also with two hands for producing. But the relevance of this statement to most developing countries is dubious. Too many of today's infants will never go to school, will have no land to farm and no access to a job productive enough to lift them from sheer poverty."

Land reform

"By the end of the century it seems probable that one billion or more residents of the rural Third World will lack secure access to farmland."

"Politicians always find it easier to hand out unoccupied land than to redistribute proven farmland, however unequal the ownership of the latter may be."

"Betraying ecological illiteracy, most people are unaware of their dependence on a thin sheet of top-

soil. Yet in many countries the productivity of croplands does more to determine economic health than does the rate of industrial investment or of minerals exploitation."

"Ecological degradation is an alarming symptom of mounting landlessness. Lacking land or jobs in traditional farming areas, peasant farmers clear and plant lands that should never be farmed... destroying diverse ecosystems in what often turn out to be futile attempts at sustainable farming."

Pollution

"Acid rain. In any era but our own these words would have sounded preposterous together. Rain gives life; rain cleanses and rejuvenates. Now some rain kills and corrodes."

"As is usually the case with complex ecological matters, we neither know all the facts about acid rain nor understand all the implications of the data we have. And as is usually the case, the uncertainties as reason for delaying antipollution measures."

"... by and large smog levels in climatically susceptible cities are holding constant or rising. In the absence of curtailments in driving and further conservation of energy, there is little reason to hope for any improvement in the years ahead."

"Still today smoke from burning wood or cow dung irritates the eyes and impairs the lungs of hundreds of millions of the poor. Many Third World cities and even entire rural valleys are blanketed by smoky haze, the poor man's smog."

"The human-caused buildup of atmospheric carbon dioxide (CO₂) is the quintessential global environmental issue."

"... the resulting climatic changes will not be allocated according to any earthly idea of justice. No nation acting alone can prevent an increase in atmospheric CO₂."

Genetic diversity

"Thousands — some scientists say hundreds of thousands — of unique, irreplaceable life forms may vanish by the century's end. Such a multitude of species losses would constitute an irreversible alteration in the nature of the biosphere even before we understand its workings — an evolutionary Rubicon whose crossing

Homo Sapiens would do well to avoid."

"If the world's extant species and gene pools are the priceless heritage of all humanity, then people everywhere need to share the burdens of conservation according to their ability to do so."

"... an animal cannot be saved apart from its habitat, and natural areas cannot last as fortress islands in seas of hungry people. Where large numbers lack a means to make a decent living, some are sure to invade national parks to grow food and cut wood. Desperately poor people cannot afford to worry about what they see as useless tigers."

"To many people the depletion of whale species after a while epitomizes the inability of human to control their greed and to live in harmony with nature."

"No one can confidently say that products of comparable significance to rubber... or quinine... remain to be discovered. But no one can confidently say they do not, either."

Marine life

"But reports of death at sea are greatly exaggerated. Marine life has proved more resilient than some scientists expected... overall, available data suggest that most ocean life has scarcely been affected by pollution up to now."

UNEP

"The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) was established by the Stockholm Conference to prod the U.N. system and the world's governments into more sound environmental management. Although it has sponsored numerous successful activities, UNEP has not become the powerful global force some once dreamed of — nor perhaps could it have."

"An international treaty can do little to stop a desperate farmer in Colombia from clearing a steep hillside, or to save a factory worker

in India from cancer-causing asbestos fibres in his workplace."

"Both in terms of subjects to cover and functions to perform, UNEP has an impossibility full plate, particularly since it has less than \$30 million a year to spend. The organisation's failure to define a manageable set of priorities is a commonly voiced criticism."

"UNEP's leaders must display sharp political judgment, remaining alert for half-open doors through which UNEP can push even as it continues to highlight the full range of environmental problems."

From the foreword by Barbara Ward

"No matter how much we try to think of ourselves as separate sovereign entities, nature itself reminds us of humanity's basic unity."

"Could it be the vocation of this generation to give the planet the institutions of unity and cooperation that can express this insight?"

"It is for the world's poor the nations of the Third World, and the poor majority within those countries — that a decent environment is even more important than it is for the rich West. The poor are always nearer the margin, and the margins of our global environment are today smaller than they were ten years ago in Stockholm."

"In the immediate postwar years the American people through the Marshall Plan poured out their resources and their concern to help rebuild a shattered Europe. The gap between that sort of generosity and the North's collective meanness in the early 1980's leaves one wondering whether we are not now seeing the real consequences of Vietnam — a profound disillusionment with any kind of cooperative international action, and a falling back upon a crude, cynical nationalism."

— Eckholm

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

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04:30 Korea
04:50 Children's Programme
05:15 News in French
05:40 Children's Programme
07:10 Programmes Review
07:35 Local Programme
08:00 News in Arabic
08:20 Arabic Series
09:30 Arabic Film
11:00 News in Arabic

FOREIGN CHANNEL

06:00 French Programme
07:00 News in French
07:30 What's Happening
09:10 Levitas Man
10:00 News in English
10:15 Movie of the Week
10:15 The Last Hunt

Hours News Summary 07:30 Peacock

07:30 The World Today 08:00 Newsweek 08:30 Nature Notebook 08:40 The Farming World 09:00 World News: 24 Hours News Summary 09:30 Country Style 09:45 Network U.K. 10:00 World News: Reflections 10:15 Short Story 10:30 John Peel 11:00 World News: 11:00 British Press Review 11:15 The World Today 11:30 Financial News 11:40 Look Ahead 11:45 Off The Record 12:15 The Flame and the Wheel 12:30 My Music 12:40 World News: News about Britain 12:45 The Poem 13:30 The Profession of Intelligence 14:00 Radio Newsweek 14:15 Top Twenty 14:45 Sports Round-up 15:00 World News: 15:00 24 Hours: News Summary 15:30 Network U.K. 15:45 The Pleasure Years 16:30 Time Remembered 17:00 Radio Newsweek 17:15 Outlook 18:00 World News 18:09 Commentary 18:15 The Profession of Intelligence 18:45 The World Today 19:00 World News 19:09 Meridian 19:40 Waveguide 19:45 Sports Round-up 20:00 World News 20:09 News about Britain 20:15 Radio Newsweek 20:30 Britain 1982 21:00 Outlook: News Summary 21:30 Stock Market Report 21:40 Look Ahead 21:45 Report on Religion 22:00 World News 22:09 24 Hours News Summary 22:30 A Fully Loaded Show 22:45 Update News Report 23:30 In the Mezzanine 23:30 Business Matters 24:00 World News 00:09 The World Today 00:25 Book Choice 00:30 Financial News 00:40 Reflections 00:45 Sports Round-up 01:00 World News: Commentary 01:15 Merchant Navy Programme 01:15 Meridian

VOICE OF AMERICA

05:00 Daybreak 06:00 The Breakfast Show 17:00 News Roundup: Reports, opinions, analyses 17:30 VOA Magazine Show: American science, culture, letters 18:00 Special English News 18:10 Special English Science & Technology Report 18:15 Feature: The Making of a Nation (Friday: The Living Earth) 18:30 New Music USA (Friday: Country Music USA) 19:00 News Roundup 19:30 Dateline 20:00 Special English News 20:10 Science and Technology Report 20:15 Music USA: Music USA 21:00 News Roundup 21:30 VOA Magazine Show 22:00 Special English News 22:10 Science and Technology Report 22:15 Music USA: Jazz 23:00 VOA World Report

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM & partly on 95.60 KHz. SW
07:10 Morning Show
07:30 News Summary
09:05 Pop Session
12:00 News Summary
13:05 Pop Session
14:00 News Bulletin
14:10 Instrumentals
14:30 In Concert
15:00 News Summary
16:00 News Summary
16:05 Instrumentals, Old Favourites
17:00 Special Feature, Pop Session
18:00 News Summary
18:05 Great Books of Islam, Melody Time
19:00 News Desk
19:30 Date with a Star
20:00 News Summary
21:00 News Summary
21:05 Evening Show
21:50 News Headline
22:00 Sign Off

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz.
06:00 Newsweek 06:30 Classical Record Review 06:45 Financial News 06:55 Reflections 07:00 World News: 24

WHAT'S GOING ON

CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre 41520
British Council 36147-8
French Cultural Centre 37009
Goethe Institute 41993
Soviet Cultural Centre 44203
Spanish Cultural Centre 24049
Turkish Cultural Centre 39777
Hayat Arts Centre 65195
Hussein Youth City 67181
Y.W.C.A. 41793
Y.W.M.C.A. 64251
Amman Municipal Library 36111
University of Jordan Library 44355

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes from over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (6th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qafra (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays) 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays.
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries. Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Mutasah, Jabal Laweideh. Opening hours: 10.00 a.m. - 1.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.

Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours: 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 64240.
Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.

SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Amman Club. Meetings every

first and third Wednesday at the International Hotel, 1.30 p.m.
Lions Philatelic Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1.30 p.m.
Philatelic Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.
Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel, 2.00 p.m.
Royal Automobile Club, Jabal Amman, Eighth Circle. Tel. 815261.

EXHIBITION

* Of books, organised by the Department of Libraries, Documentation and National Archives with the visiting ship 'M.V. Logos, at the Prince Hashem Birds' Garden, Shmeisani and on board the ship at Aqaba.

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman, tel. 24590.
Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Laweideh, 37440.
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein, 66428.
Church of the Ascension (Greek Orthodox) Abdali, 23541.
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman, 43453.
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 71331.
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 75261.
St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 71751.
Armenian Apostolic Church (Inter-denominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisani, 63249.

PRAYER TIMES

03:19 Fajr
04:53 Sunrise
11:42 Dhuhr
15:23 Asr
18:30 Maghreb
20:43 Isha

FOR THE TRAVELLER

AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alia information department at Amman Airport tel. 92205-6, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

07:15 Cairo (EA)
08:50 Cairo (RJ)
09:05 Damascus (RJ)
09:30 Jeddah (RJ)
09:45 Abu Dhabi (RJ)
10:00 Doha, Bahrain (RJ)
10:40 Dhahran, Riyadh (SV)
10:40 Kuwait (RJ)
11:05 Istanbul (RJ)
11:25 London (RJ)
12:10 Muscat, Abu Dhabi, Doha (GF)
12:10 Cairo (EA)
14:00 Tripoli (LN)
15:30 Cairo (RJ)
16:15 London (RJ)
16:50 Helsinki, Berlin, Athens (RJ)
16:55 Athens (RJ)
17:00 Aqaba (RJ)
17:15 New York, Vienna (RJ)
18:00 Amsterdam (KLM)
18:10 Cairo (EA)
19:30 Rome (RJ)
20:30 Baghdad (RJ)
24:00 Cairo (RJ)
01:10 Baghdad (RJ)
01:10 Cairo (EA)

DEPARTURES

04:30 Belgrade (JAT)
05:00 Cairo (RJ)
05:15 Damascus, Frankfurt (LH)
06:15 Damascus (RJ)
07:00 Aqaba (RJ)
07:15 Paris (AF)
08:30 Cairo (EA)
11:15 Amsterdam, New York (RJ)
11:25 Geneva, Zurich (SR)
11:30 London (RJ)
12:15 Istanbul (RJ)
12:15 Frankfurt, Brussels (RJ)
12:30 Madrid (RJ)
12:30 Kuwait (KAC)
13:00 Riyadh, Dhahran (SV)
15:00 Cairo (EA)
14:00 Cairo (RJ)

15:00 Aqaba (RJ)

15:10 Tripoli (LN)
18:30 Baghdad (RJ)
18:45 Laraca (RJ)
19:00 Kuwait (KAC)
19:10 Cairo (EA)
19:30 Jeddah (RJ)
19:50 Abu Dhabi (RJ)
20:00 Cairo (RJ)
20:15 Baghdad (RJ)
21:15 Dubai, Ras Al Khaimah (RJ)
02:10 Cairo (EA)

MONEY EXCHANGE

Local sell/buy rates in Jds
Belgian franc 75.4/ 75.9
Dutch guilder 130.4/ 131.2
Egyptian pound 347/ 346.7
French franc 51.7/ 52
Iraqi dinar 586.7/ 595
Italian lire (for 100) 25.8/ 26
Japanese yen (for 100) 137.1/ 137.8
Kuwaiti dinar 1226/ 1230
Lebanese lira 68.6/ 69.5
Omani rial 1002.2/ 1003.2
Qatari riyal 96.7/ 97.2
Saudi riyal 102.7/ 103.1
Swedish crown 58.1/ 58.4
Swiss franc 170.3/ 171.3
Syrian lira 60.2/ 60.7
UAE dirham 96.2/ 97
U.K. sterling pound 615.9/ 619.6
U.S. dollar 354.5/ 356.5
W. German mark 144/ 144.9

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

Fair weather with northwesterly moderate wind. In Aqaba northerly moderate wind and calm seas.

Low/high temperature in deg.C
Amman 19/30
Aqaba 26/39
Deserts 19/36
Jordan Valley 25/37

Yesterday's high temperature readings: Amman 31, Aqaba 39. Humidity readings: Amman 49 per cent, Aqaba 24 per cent.

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

EMERGENCIES

Ambulance 193, 75111
Firstaid, fire, police 199
Blood bank 75121
Civil Defence rescue 61111
Fire headquarters 22000-3
Police rescue 192, 21111, 37777
Police headquarters 39141
Traffic police 56390-1
Electric Power Co. 36381-2
Municipal water service 71125-8

HOSPITALS

Hussein Medical Centre 81381-32
Khaldi Maternity, J. Amman 4281-4
Aqaba Maternity, J. Amman 4241
Jabal Amman Maternity 32362
Maltes, J. Amman 36140
Palestine, Shmeisani 64171-4
University Hospital 845845
Dar Al-Shifa, J. Hussein 67158
Al-Munshar, J. Hussein 67127-9
The Islamic, Abdali 62592
Al-Ahli, Abdali 64164
Italian, Al-Muhajreen 77101-3
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh 75111
Army, Marja 91611

NIGHT DUTY

Amman
Dr. Munzer Al Qarini 76258

MARKET PRICES

Upper/lower price in Jds per kg.
Apple (African) 450/ 400
Apple (American) 500/ 450
Apple (Double Red) 280/ 200
Apple (Golden) 280/ 200
Apple (Japanese) 360/ 300
Apple (Local) 200/ 160
Apple (Swedish) 280/ 200
Apricot (Local) 330/ 200
Banana 260/ 200
Banana (Mukammal) 225/ 180
Beans (string) 210/ 180
Broad Beans 170/ 140
Cabbage 100/ 80
Carrot 120/ 100
Cauliflower (white) 170/ 140
Cherries 350/ 300
Cucumber (large) 150/ 120
Cucumber (small) 210/ 180
Eggplant (small) 150/ 120
Figs 140/ 120
Gaulth 500/ 400
Grapes 240/ 200
Grape leaves 300/ 250
Hot Green Pepper 200/ 160
Lemon 200/ 160
Mellow 80/ 60
Marrow (large) 150/ 120
Marrow (small) 200/ 160
Melon 180/ 140
Olives 200/ 160
Onion (dry) 100/ 80
Parsley 100/ 100
Peas (Lebanese) 400/ 300
Peas (Swedish) 300/ 200
Plums 200/ 160
Potato (imported) 120/ 100
Radish 150/ 150
Red Cherries 300/ 400
Sage 450/ 380
Sweet Pepper 200/ 160
Tomato 120/ 80
Water Melon 150/ 120
Water Melon (striped) 130/ 100

FOR FRIDAY

JORDAN TELEVISION

MAIN CHANNEL

10:00 Korea
10:30 Children's Programme
11:00 Popeye
11:30 Religious Programme
13:00 The Muppet Show
13:25 The World We Live In
14:00 Soccer
15:00 Emergency
16:35 The Waltons
17:30 Science and Life
18:00 Western Theatre
19:00 Feature Film
19:30 Religious Programme
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 Arabic Series

Hours News Summary 21:30 Peacock

21:30 The World Today 22:00 Newsweek 22:30 Nature Notebook 22:40 The Farming World 23:00 World News: 24 Hours News Summary 23:30 Country Style 23:45 Network U.K. 00:00 World News: Reflections 00:15 Short Story 00:30 John Peel 01:00 World News: 11:00 British Press Review 01:15

Randa Habib's CORNER

More space for children

Today I would like to appeal to the Amman Municipality on behalf of the children.

Our youngsters need green fields to play, to breathe some fresh air and practice some harmless sports.

Many children in Amman are deprived of even the tiniest small space for their games. These children, I am sure you have already guessed, live in Jabal Al Akhdar, Al Taj or Al Nazeef.

Living in miserable houses, they are deprived of all the pleasures of youth. They need public parks like the two excellent projects in Shmeisani, The Haya Centre and the Prince Hashem Birds' Garden. Unfortunately, those two parks were built in an area where in fact children are less needy and can mostly play in their own private gardens. Why can't we have public parks, similar to the one in Jabal Luweibdeh in the less favoured areas, where children can meet to play?

Those children need space more than the ones of Jabal Amman, Shmeisani and Jabal Luweibdeh.

A few slides, wooden benches and some grass will make the joy of this future generation, which more often than not, owns no toys. Those children should live their youth with the carelessness of their age instead of wandering aimlessly in the streets of Amman, trying to earn a few piasters by wiping cars or selling chewing gum and lottery tickets.

It is not fair that a child of six or seven should worry about earning money while his young age requires him to live happy and carefree.

Especially since we know that the money they earn from compassionate people is often used by these children to buy cigarettes. It is urgent and essential that we take care of these kids and find them things to do.

Jordan, Iraq to establish joint company for industry

AMMAN (Petra) — The Iraqi government has authorised its ambassador here Ibrahim Shuja' Sultan to exchange instruments of ratification of an agreement for the establishment of the Jordanian Iraqi joint company for industry which has been initiated earlier to help bolster industrial and economic cooperation between Jordan and Iraq.

Training workshop to be organised on petrochemicals

AMMAN (J.T.) — Arrangements for a five-week training workshop on petrochemical industries to start here towards the end of October was discussed Wednesday by the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) Deputy Director Fakhreddin Al Daghestani and the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO) Regional Adviser George Rweilheb.

The workshop will be organised in implementation of resolutions by the U.N. Conference on the transfer of technology to developing nations held in 1978. Dr. Daghestani said. The workshop (training course for staff employed in petrochemical industries) will be organised in coop-

eration between UNIDO and the Economic Commission for Western Asia (ECWA), he said.

Specialists from the U.S., Canada, Europe and Japan along with experts from Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, Tunisia and the Gulf States will lecture during the workshop.

Dr. Daghestani told the Jordan Times that a five-day symposium will follow the workshop to discuss the production of plastics, building and agricultural materials. Nearly 100 delegates will take part in the symposium to which Jordan will submit four working papers on the plastics industry and its various uses in Jordan in agricultural and construction fields.

University, Soviet cultural attache discuss cooperation

AMMAN (Petra) — The cultural attache at the Soviet embassy in Amman Wednesday called at the University of Jordan and discussed with Mr. Faysal Al Rabie, director of the university's public and cultural affairs, ways of promoting cultural cooperation between the university of Tashkent and the University of Jordan within the framework of an ad hoc agreement signed between them.

The agreement, signed last year, provides for the exchange of visits by teachers and students as well as publications, and periodicals of both universities. Mr. Rabie said he was looking forward to signing a similar agreement between the University of Jordan and Moscow University with the purpose of bolstering cultural and friendly ties between Jordan and the Soviet Union.

Jordan, Ireland agree to exchange technology

AMMAN (Petra) — The Royal Scientific Society (RSS) and the Institute for Industrial Research in Dublin have reached agreement on a three-year cooperation programme in technological affairs. RSS Deputy Director Fakhreddin Al Daghestani announced here Wednesday. He said the agreement was reached during his five-day visit to Ireland during which he inspected the institute's sections and discussed with officials cooperation and the exchange of expertise between the institute and the RSS.

Under the agreement RSS staff will be offered intensive training in Dublin and the Irish institute will dispatch specialists to work for short-term periods at the RSS for conducting joint technological projects.

The European Economic Community (EEC) will cover the cost of training, purchasing equipment and laboratory apparatus for implementing the programme, which expected to cost \$2 million.

Agreement on the programme to be signed later this year will mark the beginning of cooperation between Jordan and Ireland in technological fields, Dr. Daghestani said.

Jordan's children appeal to world for Lebanon

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan's children Wednesday issued an appeal to world nations to rescue Lebanese and Palestinian children from the war of genocide waged by U.S.-backed Israeli forces in Lebanon.

A cable to this effect was sent to the U.N. Secretary-General Javier Peres de Cuellar by the Friends of Children Society in Jordan. It said that the crime being committed by the Israelis in Lebanon is a continuation of that committed by the terrorist Begin in Dair Yassin in 1948.

On the other hand the Jordanian National Red Crescent Society President Ahmad Abu Qoura Wednesday called for convening an emergency meeting of the International Committee of the Red Cross's Standing Commission which he chairs. The reason for the meeting, he said, is to discuss Israel's invasion of Lebanon and its aggression on the Palestinian people there.

The commission will study means for forcing Israel to abide by the Geneva Convention for on the treatment of civilians and to allow medical and other relief supplies to pass through to beleaguered West Beirut, Dr. Abu Qoura said.

RSS signs agreement to test brick making materials

AMMAN (Petra) — The Royal Scientific Society (RSS) will conduct laboratory tests and analysis on raw materials and mixtures used in the manufacture of baked and red brick by the Jordanian tile and brick industries company according to an agreement signed here Wednesday. The tests, to be conducted by RSS's Industrial Chemistry Department are aimed at developing the production of bricks for construction purposes. The agreement was signed by RSS Director-General Albert Butros and the company's general manager.

Continued from page 1

Israelis attempt to smash into Beirut

Green Line positions

An Israeli armoured column approached the National Museum crossing point on the Green Line Wednesday morning. But eyewitnesses said the Israelis advanced only a few score metres as far as the military tribunal building, despite earlier reports that they had penetrated further.

The Palestinian news agency Wafa reported that later the Israelis withdrew from even this position, which would leave the overall line-up of forces at the crossing unchanged.

Morris reported from east Beirut that at the port crossing the Israelis moved forward about 500 metres and then pulled back after striking at Palestinian positions.

The Israelis appeared to be stepping up their attacks in southern districts. State radio said they were moving towards Lailaq and Havy Al Sallom, slum areas near Beirut airport which was captured by the Israelis on Sunday.

They also occupied a Lebanese army barracks and logistical centre not far from the Palestinian refugee camps of Sabra and Shatila.

Eyewitnesses said the southern suburbs were a sea of smoke.

Wafa accused Israel of violating the ceasefire, but the Israelis said their action was in response to Palestinian "violations".

Wednesday's bombardments were the first affecting all of west Beirut, where about 6,000 PLO

forces are entrenched. The commercial heart of the western sector, largely spared so far, was hit hard Wednesday.

One shell smashed into the sixth floor of the Commodore Hotel, temporary home to most of the visiting press corps, as the Israelis apparently tried to silence two commando gun positions nearby.

It devastated a room occupied by American Broadcasting Company (ABC) Television correspondent Jack Smith, but he was away at the time and no one was hurt.

Other prominent buildings hit included the Bristol Hotel, a building housing the independent Lebanese daily An Nahar and several Western news organisations, and an eye-catching black and white structure where the Moscow Narodny Bank has an office.

No casualties were reported from these buildings, but the bombardment served notice that the once-smart areas of west Beirut could soon be reduced to the same devastation which has already overtaken the poorer southern suburbs.

According to Wafa the Israelis lost 21 tanks, 14 armoured personnel carriers and 100 killed and wounded in an attack to which they had committed two divisions. Beirut Radio said a total of 500 Israeli tanks had been involved. Israel says it has to keep up the military pressure on the Palestinians in order to force a PLO withdrawal from Lebanon. The PLO has agreed in talks

with Mr. Habib via Lebanese intermediaries to withdraw from Lebanon, but discussion of the details is continuing.

The main sticking point is whether a proposed international force to be deployed in west Beirut should arrive before the Palestinians depart, as the PLO wants, or afterwards, as Mr. Habib has suggested.

Lebanese President Elias Sarkis Wednesday sent President Reagan a message protesting over the death and destruction in Beirut. He asked if this was the best the big powers could do to control world affairs.

U.N. observers deployed

United Nations military officers have formed a ceasefire observer group in Beirut and will set up posts immediately in Lebanese-controlled territory, the Security Council was told Tuesday.

Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar took the action without waiting for Israel's assent to the observer plan approved by the council on Sunday and accepted by the Lebanese government and the PLO.

In his written report to the council, he said the Israeli cabinet had advised that it would consider the proposal at a meeting on Thursday.

A U.N. official dealing with peacekeeping operations said that between 10 and 12 U.N. officers now in Beirut had been constituted as the Observer Group Beirut (OGB) with Lt.-Col. Pierre

Letourneur as officer-in-charge. The official said, however, that Mr. Perez de Cuellar had not ordered more officers into Beirut in advance of an Israeli decision. The group was already there and no additional observers had been sent in, he said.

Eyewitnesses said there was heavy fire in both directions at the museum, gateway to an inner ring road that leads to the Mediterranean and divides the besieged western sector in two.

Amid the din of tank fire and rocket salvos, the Israelis could be heard calling in Arabic through loudspeakers: "Run for your lives. Clear the battle zone."

A major tank assault was also under way in the port area, where the dividing line between the two halves of the divided capital meets the sea to the north, eyewitnesses said.

Beirut Radio said the Israelis had moved about 500 metres in the port.

Wafa said the main thrust was in the area of the airport to the south of the capital, scene of repeated clashes since it was overrun by the Israelis on Sunday.

Wafa said the Israelis were trying to advance from the airport road towards the Palestinian stronghold of Ouzai to the north-west.

The agency said an attempted seaborne landing off central Beirut had been foiled.

"The Israeli attempt to storm west Beirut was, by 9 a.m. (0700 GMT), grinding to a halt as fierce battles raged on all fronts," it said.

Wafa denied that the Israelis had advanced beyond the museum, saying they had been forced to retreat with the loss of five tanks.

At the airport, the Israelis had lost three tanks and four armoured personnel carriers, it said.

Meanwhile, shells were still crashing into central areas of west

Beirut 10 hours after the deafening artillery barrage began just after midnight. Beirut Radio said hundreds had been killed and injured, but gave no detailed figures.

Eyewitnesses said Beirut's southern suburbs were a sea of smoke and the streets of predominantly east Beirut were deserted for fear of Palestinian rockets and shells.

The only sound was the occasional rumble of the Israeli tanks and Israeli loudspeaker warnings in Arabic to surrender.

The whole of Beirut was rocked by a deafening artillery barrage which began shortly after midnight.

Unconfirmed reports from the radio of the right-wing Falangist Party, which is cooperating with the Israelis, said helicopters had also been in action along the north coast of west Beirut.

During the Israeli bombardment, heavy guns fired on Palestinian positions from hills surrounding the besieged city and gunboats opened up on coastal targets.

Palestinians responded with rocket fire at a much lower level than the Israeli bombardment and rockets landed in areas of east Beirut.

Wafa said that farther south, Israeli units stationed just north of Beirut airport terminal were trying to advance into Bourj Al Brajneh district, site of a Palestinian refugee camp.

Falangist radio said Israeli forces had crossed the Green Line at two points to move into the western sector and said they had also advanced in the southern suburbs.

The radio, broadcasting from east Beirut behind Israeli lines, said the Israelis pushed across the crossing point at the museum and began removing mines and barricades.

At the port area on the north

OAU summit may be postponed

possibility of a postponement.

Kenyan appeal

Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi, current chairman of the OAU, said Wednesday he still hoped enough heads of state would go to Libya so that the summit could begin.

In a statement released by the Kenyan KNA news agency, President Moi said:

"It is still my ardent hope that enough heads of state and government will travel to Tripoli to ensure a quorum in accordance with the OAU Charter."

"Unless a quorum is achieved, it will be difficult to hold a properly constituted heads of state and government assembly."

President Moi, who was due to hand over chairmanship of the OAU to Libyan leader Col. Muammar Qadhafi, gave no indication in his statement if he would attend the meeting himself.

Foreign Ministry sources said they had no instructions on whether the president would go to Tripoli following the attempted military coup in Kenya on Sunday.

Call for adjournment

Djibouti has called for the adjournment of the OAU summit while a special commission of

heads of state works out a solution to the differences threatening to split the body.

Djibouti President Hassan Gouled made the proposal Tuesday following a cabinet review of the troubles dogging the OAU.

President Hassan told the cabinet meeting that a commission of African heads of state should be set up to re-establish the legal framework of the OAU in accordance with its charter. This would help reconcile differences among the member states, he said, according to a government communique.

Seychelles urges unity

Meanwhile, Seychelles President Albert Rene left Tuesday night for Tripoli, saying he was going to the summit because he believed unity was of vital importance for the continent.

He said those African leaders who sincerely believed in the OAU's principles and unity should not let themselves be dominated by outside influences.

President Rene said he considered there was a campaign involving countries outside Africa to prevent Col. Qadhafi becoming the next OAU chairman, because he was firmly against foreign domination.

Reagan demands PLO withdrawal

have direct contact with the PLO I have expressed my strong conviction that the PLO must not delay further its withdrawal from Lebanon," Mr. Reagan said.

"At the same time, I have expressed to the government of Israel the absolute necessity of reestablishing and maintaining a ceasefire... so that this matter can be promptly resolved."

Talks with Shamir

Mr. Reagan said he made clear to Mr. Shamir "that the United States placed great importance on the sustained maintenance of a ceasefire in place, to avoid further civilian casualties and to secure the prompt withdrawal of the PLO forces in Beirut."

The meeting on Monday ended with a presidential statement urging Israel to observe the ceasefire because the world would no longer tolerate further bloodshed.

Last Sunday, after the heaviest Israeli shelling of Beirut to date,

Mr. Reagan told reporters he had "lost patience a long time ago" over the situation in Lebanon.

Earlier Wednesday State Department sources said a cut-off of military aid to Israel was "certainly a possibility." One source said: "That option has been employed before, and there's no reason to believe that it won't be employed now. The situation has gotten that serious."

The Reagan administration suspended F-16 aircraft deliveries to Israel for several weeks last year after Israel bombed a nuclear power reactor in Iraq. Later it suspended a new strategic cooperation accord with Israel in response to the Begin government's annexation of the Syrian Golan Heights.

The president was briefed late Tuesday night and again at 6:10 a.m. Wednesday before he decided to call the crisis group to the White House. Besides Vice-President George Bush, who heads the group, those present

were Secretary of State George Shultz, Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger, the chairman of the military joint chiefs of staff, Gen. John Vessey, and William Casey, director of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

No decisions taken

A deputy White House press secretary, Mort Allin, said later that no decisions were taken at Wednesday's meetings on whether the United States should impose sanctions on Israel or whether special envoy Philip Habib's mission should be terminated.

Larry Speakes, the principal deputy press secretary, told reporters at the same briefing: "Whatever measures we consider will be measures to advance the peace process." He did not say whether the president had anything in mind.

"The business of sanctions will not be addressed by the White House," Mr. Speakes said. "It serves no useful purpose whatever to get into specifics."

At the State Department, spokesman Alan Romberg declined to answer questions about the possibility of U.S. sanctions.

He also categorically denied that the United States had advance notice of the latest Israeli attacks.

Mr. Romberg said Mr. Habib's diplomatic efforts were continuing and State Department officials said there were no plans at this moment to recall the envoy for consultations.

Egypt cautions Israel

possible criticism from Egypt, said he doubted whether Cairo would give "concrete expression" of its displeasure.

If it did, he said, Egypt would be violating the Camp David treaty between the two countries.

Mr. Alf's meeting with the PLO delegation, led by Ahmad Dajani, came only a few hours after his return from a trip to Washington and Paris.

In Washington, he urged the Americans to start a dialogue with

the Palestinians.

Mr. Dajani said Palestinian resistance would continue to the very end. He criticised the U.S. mediation role saying:

"The Americans ignore the fact that an occupying force (Israel) is there and speaks of nothing but the evacuation of Palestinians."

"We reject the evacuation of our men unless a solution is found to the Palestinian problem," he added.



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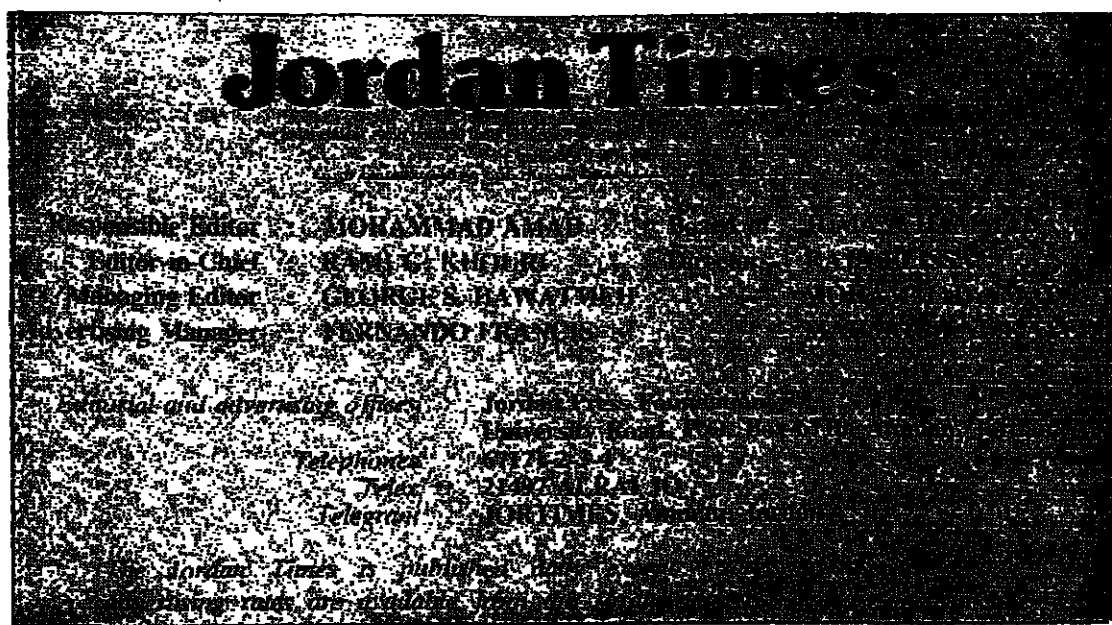
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RED & BLACK

By Jawad Ahmad

They shoot the world

WHAT ON EARTH is going on? Is this the World War III in the making? There are three wars going on in the Middle East, with varying degrees and intensities. Yet the one which has captured the world's attention right from its beginning is the one in Lebanon.

Last Sunday, Beirut witnessed the fall of 1,800,000 bombs, shells and rockets in a record time of 14 hours. This roughly means that Beirut received on average 13,000 per hour, or 220 per minute. The cost of war during those 14 hours was at least \$2.2 million

every minute.

To justify this forbidding cost, Israeli officials made horrendously funny statements. Some of them were so ridiculous that even some U.S. officials were not glib enough to swallow them. It is the American taxpayer who is paying for the highly over-inflated estimates of Jewish deaths forty years ago. The latent fear of Israelis from Nazis has turned them into replicas of their fears. Begin and Sharon are nothing but little miniatures of Hitler and Rommel. What the Palestinians have

done to the Israelis around Beirut goes a long way to demonstrate who David is and who Goliath is.

Even the Israeli propaganda of haughtiness and aggrandizement did not help this time in covering the Israeli fear of what awaits them in Beirut. Once they instruct foreign correspondents to ask one of their generals about the Israeli "Salami tactic". Another time, the Israelis spread rumours about their possible use of banned warfare as a means to tell the world that they do not give a hoot strangely enough to

boost their own morale.

Whether we talk about Salami tactics "alias Bologna" or we talk about Galilee safety operation "alias hawkish warmongering" Israel is no more the Israel of 15 years ago, or even that of June 5, 1982. It is now a belligerent entity that everybody hates and despises. That big lie of "frontier spirit" and of the "passover" and the "homeland" and of "Solomon's Temple" are now forces that live as truths only in the minds of those who had fabricated them.

The heavy shooting and

bombardment of innocent children inside Lebanon will not salvage the Israeli morale. Those children are not little sacrifices for the sake of Israeli greed. They are time bombs, which will someday explode in the face of their mutilators. It is those children who suffer now from the torture of fire thrown at them from land, air and sea who are the Davids who have planted horror in the heart of Begin. It is Begin who is trying to escape his fate, but if the tragic heroes of Athens had made it, Begin and company would.

Speak on

THEY SPEAK a special language in Washington, and it takes years of intensive study to understand that language. The key to unlocking the special language of Washington is simply to reverse everything that is stated officially. For example, take the statement of two days ago by State Department spokesman Alan Romberg, who said: "The United States does not want an attack against west Beirut" (while west Beirut has been attacked for two months by American-supplied Israeli troops); "Regardless of what we want, while we can influence the events, we cannot ultimately control them" (while, in fact, the United States has always "ultimately controlled" Israeli actions simply by the overwhelming force of the several billion dollars of economic and military aid it provides to Israel every year); "the circumstances would be very serious indeed" if Israel attacked west Beirut (while Israel has been attacking west Beirut for two months).

For the United States to say that it cannot "ultimately control" Israeli actions is, to put it mildly, cheap and vulgar talk. What the United States leadership obviously cannot control is its penchant for a highly discriminating sense of moral outrage that puts a great deal more value on an Israeli life than it does on an Arab life—a penchant for selective morality that is best demonstrated by American leaders' attempt to take credit for the massive support that allows Israel to live and act as it does while disassociating themselves from the actions of the Israeli war mentality.

Mr. Romberg's words—and American leaders' actions—are unbelievable on their face value. One has to know the special language of Washington to fully understand the words that are spoken there. Like the Israelis who destroy Lebanon in an operation they call "Peace for Galilee", the Americans, too, speak the language of shame.

JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Arabs, shoulder your responsibilities

Israel's drive into Lebanon is no more restricted to massacring the Palestinians or driving them out of that country, but it is clearly intended to impose a peace treaty on Lebanon, as declared by Israel's mass media on Tuesday.

This means that even if the Palestinians were out of Lebanon, Israel will not withdraw from that country until it had imposed on its government a humiliating peace treaty. It is indeed a very serious precedent: imposing peace treaties on others by force. This of course would be repeated in other parts of the Arab World with full backing and support from the United States.

Al Dustour: A stand, the Arabs should adopt

Egypt on Tuesday issued a warning to Israel that it would reconsider its relations with it if Israeli forces stormed Beirut, and reiterated its demand for linking the Palestinians' departure from Beirut to a recognition of Palestinian rights to self-determination, and that the "autonomy" rule should lead to the establishment of a Palestinian state.

The clear and firm Egyptian stand, the first direct warning for severing relations with Israel, ought to win Arab and international appreciation because it really lays the basis for ending the Lebanese problem and finding a peaceful settlement to the whole Middle East question.

Arab countries, particularly the Gulf states should really follow Egypt's example and declare openly that the Palestinian's departure from Lebanon should be linked to their future and their right to return to their homeland. They should exert concerted pressure on Washington to wrest its recognition of the Palestinian people's right to

pretexts to justify a repetition of such practices and imposing capitulation on the Arabs.

The Arabs should realise that the Americans and Israelis are in collusion, first to evict the Palestinians from Lebanon, and second to force the Arabs to recognise Israel and legitimise its occupation of Arab territory by signing peace treaties with the Zionist state. This is indeed most humiliating to the Arabs. In the light of these facts, we call on those who are still shirking their responsibilities and national duties to act now before it is too late. They must know that the next step for Israel is to force the rest of the Arab countries one after the other to yield to its will.

self-determination in exchange for their departure from Beirut.

It seems that only France and Egypt are now concerned over this issue, and are relentlessly and persistently seeking to end the crisis in Lebanon and lift the blockade of Beirut in exchange for guaranteeing the future of the Palestinians.

For the Palestinians, their departure should serve as a transitional stage and not a final goal by itself. We warn against believing in U.S. promises which say Washington will tackle the Palestine problem after solving the Lebanese question. We also warn the Arabs not to be taken in by American-engineered reports about a crisis in U.S.-Israeli relations. These promises will wither away as soon as the Arabs lose their trump cards.

Washington now has a good opportunity to end the whole Middle East conflict, but we wonder if it will act constructively or prefer to remain a prisoner of Israel's greedy desires.

By Noam Chomsky

Professor Noam Chomsky is at the department of linguistics and philosophy of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. His article is reprinted from Middle East International, London.

While bodies decompose in the shattered hospitals of Beirut and starving refugees flee the ruins of their towns and villages, it is not easy to sit back calmly to assess the consequences of the latest Israeli onslaught. It perhaps borders on the obscene for Americans to do so, given the crucial U.S. role in this latest atrocity. One's sense of despair and futility is enhanced by the general coverage in the U.S. press. It took a British writer, John Le Carré, to render an honest judgment:

"The invasion was a monstrosity, launched on speciously assembled grounds, against a people who on the Israelis' own admission constitute no serious military threat... It is the most savage irony that Begin and his generals cannot see how close they are to inflicting upon another people the disgraceful criteria once inflicted upon themselves. It is worse still that they have so far taken the Americans with them."

The last comment is largely true, despite some timid protests. While the European Community "vigorously condemned" the Israeli invasion and called for the "immediate and unconditional withdrawal" of the invading army, the U.S. stood alone in vetoing a Security Council resolution condemning Israel for rejecting the earlier demand for withdrawal of Israeli troops. As the press has noted, "Mr. Haig has seemed to show some identification with the Israeli cause," for example, when he told reporters that "we" lost a plane and a helicopter, referring to Israeli losses. His slip of the tongue captures the essence of the U.S. government response.

As for the press, headlines read "Israeli jets bomb guerrilla targets in reprisal strike" or "Israel bombs PLO targets" while in the small print we find that towns are levelled, hospitals struck, residential areas turned to rubble. Meanwhile the New Republic assures us that "this round is being fought on Israel's terms — between armed soldiers," not like the cowardly PLO who war on civilians. The tabloid press expresses with great clarity the attitudes barely concealed in the more measured tones of the quality journals. A seven-inch headline in

the Boston Herald-American reads "Top Jews on death list", while below, 1/4 inch is devoted to the insignificant fact that "Israeli retaliation raids kills 210". The New York Post features a four-inch headline reading "Secret PLO death list" over a picture of Beirut in flames. Arabs have been successfully dehumanised by a spectacular propaganda campaign extending over many years. In consequence, Israel can massacre with impunity. There are many who can congratulate themselves on their achievement.

Imagine the response in the West if the PLO were to have bombed Israeli settlements in "retaliation" for the death of a guerrilla killed by a land mine in northern Israel, or if PLO gunboats regularly shelled Haifa, or sank Israeli fishing boats off the coast of Tel Aviv. There would be no limits to the horror over these sadistic acts, reminiscent of the Nazis, while the devastating Israeli reaction might be criticised as unfortunate, but so understandable. All of this, and more, has been reported in the press, in reverse, eliciting no response. Or to be more precise, there is a response, typified by the vote of the Senate foreign relations committee to increase grant aid to Israel beyond the vast sums proposed by the Reagan administration, and by the amendment offered by California's Senator Alan Cranston requiring that U.S. economic assistance to Israel cover Israeli debts, since, as he stated, "it is in our interest to have an economically and militarily strong Israel as our foremost ally in the region" and "Israel can't keep pace" with the Arab military build-up.

The Prussian-style efficiency of the Israeli military machine has elicited much admiration in the United States, a fact that deserves more attention that I can give it here. Since the matter can hardly be put in these terms, an image has been constructed of a beleaguered Israel, wishing only peace with its powerful and vicious neighbours committed to its destruction and backed by the USSR. Like most propaganda images, this one contains a particle of truth but conceals a very different reality. It is

remarkable to see the extent to which its various elements are believed. Henry Kissinger, for example, is capable of writing in his memoirs that he was right to pursue his policy of "stalemate" through 1973 "until some Arab state showed a willingness to separate from the Soviets" — Saudi Arabia, for example. The scholarly literature as well as the media have largely excised from history the Israeli initiatives — called "retaliation" if even noted — in the interchange of terror and violence since the founding of the state, and before. Furthermore, Senator Cranston accurately expresses the dominant perception in the U.S. government when he describes Israel as a strategic asset. Since the late 1950s, American planners have regarded a powerful Israel as a barrier to radical Arab nationalism, and more recently as a base for the projection of American power, and as a valued ally far beyond the Middle East — in Africa and Central America in particular. While relations have vacillated, this perception has increasingly come to the fore as Israel has manifested its power in the face of indigenous threats to U.S. domination of the Middle East.

Jordan next?

Since shortly after the 1967 war, both major political groupings in Israel have been committed to effective integration of the presently occupied territories within Israel in some form. With the coming of the Likud coalition to power and the exclusion of Egypt from the conflict, these steps have been rapidly accelerated in ways that are familiar. While the pretext is "security" — as for every action of every state — the motivating factors have been different: control over precious water resources, access to cheap labour and a controlled market, and simply territory. The long-term logic of this programme is that much of the population must be somehow removed. As former Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin explained, Israel must create "conditions which would attract natural and voluntary migration of the refugees from the Gaza Strip and the West Bank to East Jordan." Jordan must become the "Palestinian state" that it already is in Israeli propaganda.

Israeli military specialist Ze'ev

Schiff recently observed that General Sharon is motivated to attack Lebanon by "the belief that quiet on the West Bank cannot be achieved merely by dismissing Mayors Shaka'a and Khalaf but rather by the destruction of the PLO in Lebanon, and that the transformation of Jordan to Palestine will take place when the Palestinians will be uprooted from Lebanon". An Israeli success in Lebanon may therefore be expected to set the stage for more efficient repression in the occupied territories. It will also eliminate the last shreds of any argument against granting full independence to the occupied territories, so that, for the little it is worth, new prodigies of apologetics will be required to justify the Israeli insistence on annexing or controlling these territories.

As for Lebanon itself, from the mid-1950s Israeli planners at the highest level have aimed to dismember it, installing a Christian regime in the south that would be subordinate to Israel and would provide Israel with control over the Litani river. These plans are now being realised.

Spreading of irrationalism

Long-term Israeli aims are much broader. Shlomo Avineri, formerly director-general of the ministry of foreign affairs and an Israeli "dove", suggests that a Christian state might be carved out of Lebanon "with the Muslim areas ceded to Syria," an "undesirable" solution but perhaps the preferable one. Ze'ev Schiff points out further that it is in Israel's interest to work for a partition of Iraq into Sunni, Shi'ite and Kurdish states, one motive behind Israel's support for Iran. Similar plans are being envisioned for Syria, and as for a "Palestinian" Jordan, it will always be a potential target for eventual dismemberment and incorporation under such "provocations" as those that have been concocted in Lebanon in recent months.

In this context, one should not lightly disregard the proposals of right-wing Israelis, which have often been mocked in the past before they were realised as state policy. In February 1982, the information bureau of the World Zionist Organisation published an article by Oded Yonin in Kivunim, a journal described as "the ideological expression of the WZO." Yonin argues that Israel must restore the status quo that

reigned in the Sinai before the "mistaken peace agreement" with Sadat. Egypt is weak ("a corpse"), and events will lead to Israeli reconquest of the Sinai. Furthermore, the dismemberment of Egypt should be "the political goal of Israel in the 1980s on its western front". On the other front, Lebanon, Syria, Iraq and the Arabian peninsula must also be dismembered into smaller "factors", religious and ethnic, as in the Levant during the Ottoman period. Jordan will be handed over to the Palestinians, and the population of the occupied territories will emigrate there: "the Arabs to Jordan and the Jews in the territories to the west of the river".

With the separation of the two peoples, there will be "true peace". All of this is enmeshed in ideological and geopolitical fantasies concerning the collapse of the West before the Soviet Third World onslaught, an upsurge of anti-Semitism in the West that will make Israel the "last refuge" for Jews, etc. Israel alone has the power to resist these awesome challenges to the humanitarian European civilisation of the post-Renaissance period, now collapsing, the author explains.

In this publication and other current phenomena, the Israeli writer Amos Elon perceives "the spreading of irrationalism in our collective existence". One can observe such irrationality at the highest level of the military command, as well as in political circles; for example, when Chief-of-Staff Rafael Eitan states in the official army journal that "if the Russians start a war against Israel, the Israeli Defence Forces (IDF) will win". Or at a lesser level, in the arrogance with which Eitan responded to U.N. Commander William Callaghan who protested the Israeli invasion: "The IDF will carry out its mission whether you like it or not." Irrationality may be in the long run, but as long as the United States stands ready to back every successful military strike, every act of repression in the occupied territories, every further step towards the creation of a greater Israel, then Israeli intransigence and violence will only increase, until the day when Israel too will be brought to disaster — and perhaps the rest of the world along with it, not a remote contingency in the light of the likely consequences of spreading conflict in the region.



هكذا صنع الكليل

Improved security measures recall incidents at U.N. headquarters

By Anthony Goodman
Reuter

UNITED NATIONS — A recent scuffle at the General Assembly podium which led to tightening security at United Nations headquarters has recalled a series of unusual incidents in the 37-year history of the world organization.

They include an abortive bazooka attack and an equally harmless air raid, as well as a number of bombs planted in and around the U.N. complex.

On one occasion, a group of far-left demonstrators, with fine

impartiality, drenched both the Soviet ambassador and the deputy U.S. representative with red paint.

But despite the passions aroused by the U.N.'s political debates, no one has been killed, or even seriously hurt, as a result of politically-motivated incidents inside the U.N.

In May 1981, however, one visitor on a guided tour stabbed and wounded another visitor for no apparent reason.

Shock to secretary-general

The recent decision to step up

security was taken after an incident on June 8 when a man walked up to the podium while Iranian Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati was addressing the General Assembly, grabbed his speech, and ripped it up.

The intruder, who was immediately seized by security guards, was identified as an Iranian student opposed to the government of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini. He had somehow managed to gain entry to the assembly chamber.

Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar was shocked by the episode and expressed regrets to

the Iranian minister.

Fearful of an even more serious incident, he ordered all U.N. staff and non-diplomatic personnel to wear accreditation passes prominently pinned to their clothing.

One of the first potentially violent acts in the U.N.'s history occurred in 1948 when a decorated veteran of the U.S. air force dropped a stick of dynamite from a rented plane over U.N. temporary headquarters at Lake Success, on Long Island.

The dynamite exploded in mid-air and no one was hurt. The man, who was jailed for several

months, said he dropped the home-made bomb to draw attention to the urgent need for peace.

Some 31 years later, on Oct. 9, 1979, another man in a rented plane caused the first-ever evacuation of U.N. headquarters when it was feared he was about to crash into the building.

U.N. security authorities were particularly keyed up that week. Pope John Paul II had addressed the assembly only a few days earlier, and Cuban leader Fidel Castro was due to arrive shortly to speak on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement.

Word was received from the New York City police that there was "a lunatic in an airplane circling the United Nations area and threatening to crash his plane into the United Nations building." Fire bells sounded and everyone was ordered to leave.

Three hours later, when the pilot was seized after landing safely, he turned out to be an Ohio-born resident of Australia with a grievance against a New York publishing firm. He had been buzzing their offices a few blocks from the U.N.

The bazooka incident entered

U.N. folklore in December 1964 when Cuban revolutionary leader Che Guevara was addressing the General Assembly.

An anti-Castro group signalled their displeasure by firing a rocket across the East River towards the U.N. building. But the missile plopped harmlessly into the water and no damage was done.

Red paint bath

A less lethal but far messier form of protest was employed in April 1980 when two demonstrators who described themselves

as Marxist-Leninists with a dim view of both super-powers poured

cans of red paint over Soviet Ambassador Oleg Troyanovsky and Deputy U.S. Representative William Vanden Heuvel.

The two diplomats were in the Security Council chamber at the time, awaiting the start of a

debate. Their assailants, who had obtained passes to cover proceedings for a revolutionary publication, were later given jail terms.

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SPORTS

S.African Coetzee to launch campaign for a shot at title

NEW YORK (R) — Gerrie Coetzee, South African heavyweight boxer, said Tuesday night he had moved to the United States to launch a campaign for a shot at the world title.

He said he was prepared to remain here for two years or more if it took that long to get the chance.

Coetzee, fourth-ranked World Boxing Association (WBA) contender, will start with a 10-round match against American Stan Ward in Atlantic City, New Jersey, on September 11.

He said his first major objective was a fight with Michael Dokes, ranked number one contender by both the WBA and the World Boxing Council (WBC).

"I hereby challenge Michael Dokes to a fight for the right to meet Mike Weaver or Larry Holmes," Coetzee told a press conference arranged by promoter Bob Arum.

Arum's Top Rank, Incorporated, in association with Cedric Kushner Productions of New York, will promote Coetzee's bouts in the United States.

Coetzee has twice fought for the WBA title in bouts held in South Africa, losing on points to American John Tate in October 1979 and being stopped in the 13th round by Weaver a year later. He has suffered only one other defeat in 30 fights.

Coetzee said he thought he had

a better chance of fighting Weaver again than he did of meeting WBC champion Holmes.

He said he was doubtful that Holmes would agree to fight him. "There's too much politics involved," he said, in an apparent reference to the fact the WBC does not include South Africans in its rankings and statements by Holmes that he would never fight in South Africa or against a South African.

"There were limited opportunities for Gerrie to train in South Africa," Arum said. "There are only a few heavyweights in the whole country. Here, he'll have all the sparring partners he needs."

Willie Locks, a veteran trainer and cornerman who is advising Coetzee, said he was working on improving his techniques. "We hope we can improve Gerrie's hand speed. And after all, speed is power," Locks said.

Arum said there had been no opposition to Coetzee's presence in the United States.

When another South African heavyweight, Kallie Knoetze, fought and defeated Bill Sharkey in Miami Beach in 1979, there were demonstrations by American civil rights groups opposed to South Africa's apartheid (racial segregation) policies.

The U.S. State Department eventually revoked Coetzee's visa although the boxer had already returned to South Africa.

Simonsson stuns Vilas

INDIANAPOLIS — Indiana (R) — Top-seeded Guillermo Vilas of Argentina suffered a stunning 6-4, 6-1 defeat against 20-year-old Swede Hans Simonsson in the second round of the U.S. Open Clay Court Tennis Championships Tuesday night.

Simonsson, whose tennis progress has been overshadowed by his young compatriot Mats Wilander, the French Open champion who is also competing here, not surprisingly said he had played "the best tennis of my life."

He kept the pressure on Vilas by concentrating on the Argentine's backhand. "He kept forcing me back," said Vilas, who was trying to win the only major clay court title that has so far eluded him. "I was never able to take the offensive."

Wilander, the third seed, also won Tuesday, beating Jose-Luis Damiani of Uruguay 6-1, 6-4 to reach the third round. Vilas's compatriot, second-seeded Jose-Luis Clerc, winner of this title for the last two years, beat Frenchman Jerome Potier 6-4, 6-1 in his opening match.

Liverpool lose £155,000

LONDON (R) — English soccer champions Liverpool lost £155,000 (\$270,000) last season despite winning three major trophies, the club announced Wednesday.

Liverpool won the English League title and League Cup last season, and the 1981 European Cup in the same financial year.

But with the cost of running the club now more than three million sterling (\$5.4 million) a year and attendances falling, chairman John Smith said plans to erect a new stand had been shelved.

East Germans claim four of five swimming golds at stake

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador (R) — East Germany's powerful swimming team moved into high gear Tuesday night at the Guayaquil World Championships, taking four of the five gold medals at stake.

The onslaught began in the women's 400 metres freestyle with Carmela Schmidt and Petra Schneider leaving the American and Dutch girls to fight it out for the bronze in their wake.

Then Jorg Woithe pipped Rowdy Gaines to the 100 metres freestyle gold, leaving the U.S. world record-holder in despair. "I just swam a dumb race," Gaines said later.

Sixteen-year-old Kristin Otto and Ian Kleber rubbed salt in American wounds in the third final, the women's 100 metres backstroke, streaking to a second East German one-two.

The men's 200 metres backstroke brought some consolation for the United States. Rick Carey took the gold after a fierce tussle with Hungary's Sandor Wladar. But even here East Germany shared the honours with Frank Baltrusch winning the bronze.

To round off a astonishing evening, the East German women's relay team stormed to yet another gold in the 4 x 100 metres freestyle to bring their medals haul to seven out of a possible nine.

Woithe, 19, who became the third fastest swimmer even in the morning heats, was fractionally ahead for the entire final. Despite the photo-finish, Gaines was hard on himself afterwards.

"All day long, my coach told me to go out with him in the first 50, and I didn't do it. I'm just not swimming well mentally. I just didn't give myself a chance to win," he said.

In the other battles of the evening, the East Germans were mainly fighting each other. Schneider, 19, who set a 100

metres freestyle world record on Sunday, was well satisfied with her silver and delighted with her team-mate's win.

"The race turned out perfectly for us. I am pleased that we went one-two," she said.

Californian Tiffany Cohen, 16, was third. "It wasn't my best time so I wasn't happy with that, but I'm very happy to win a medal," she said. "I think I usually get faster as the distances get longer, so I expect to do well in the 800 metres."

Otto, from Leipzig, fulfilled the promise of the morning, when she set a championship record of one minute 02.23 seconds in the heats. "Maybe next year I can break the world record, but I think that the minute barrier will have to wait until '84, if then," she said.

Even the silver was not good

enough for Kleber. "Second is not so bad but neither is it first," the 17-year-old student said. "It is hard to hide one's disappointment at such moments."

But New Yorker Sue Walsh, 20, was content to take the bronze, over a second behind the East German pair.

The 19-year-old set a championship record, touching home in 2:00.82 minutes, half a second ahead of his great rival Wladar who set a previous one in the morning heats.

"I've been looking forward to this race ever since Sandor beat me in April (at the U.S. short course championships)," he said later. "The race in April was very important tonight. I learned a lot in that race, and it helped me tonight."

Swiss Formula One Grand Prix race under threat

PARIS (R) — The Swiss Formula One Grand Prix, due to be raced in Dijon, France, on August 29, is under threat because of problems over television coverage, a senior French television official said Wednesday.

France's TFI television channel says it cannot afford to cover two Grands Prix in just over a month—the French race was run at Le Castellet, in the South of France, on July 25.

Dijon, not far from the Swiss border, was chosen as the site for the first Swiss Grand Prix because there are no circuits suitable for Formula One cars in Switzerland.

Francois Janin, director of sports programmes for TFI, said that the French Grand Prix at Le Castellet had cost around 900,000 francs (\$130,500) to cover and TFI could not manage to repeat the same operation within a month.

He said he did not think Bernie Ecclestone, head of the British-based Formula One Constructors' Association (FOCA), would send FOCA cars to Dijon if there was no television coverage.

Janin said Swiss television had said it would not organise live outside broadcast coverage of the event because it was the respon-

sibility of the 'home' television network, in this case TFI.

Motoring sources pointed out that the lack of television coverage would upset the sponsors—a major consideration in today's Grand Prix racing when cars double for mobile billboards, plastered with the names of sponsors.

The threat to the Swiss race is the latest upset in a Grand Prix season marked by the smouldering dispute between FOCA, which has largely conventional-powered cars under its wing, and the Paris-based International Motor Sport Federation (FISA), under whose aegis the turbo-powered machines have been running.

Last year FOCA threatened to split and run a parallel series of Grands Prix, saying it had the backing of all but three teams. A compromise was reached and a charter drawn up to allow both factions to race.

But throughout the season there have been disputes, drivers' strikes, disqualifications and arguments over the rules.

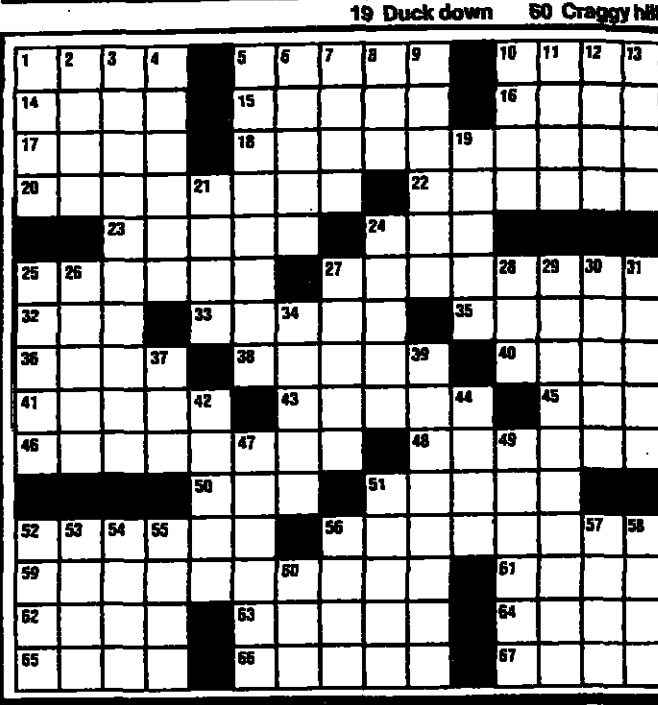
The turbo-powered Renaults and Ferraris—not members of FOCA—have largely dominated the Grands Prix.

THE Daily Crossword by Herbert E. Smith

ACROSS	27 Football official	51 Urbane	21 Chinese
1 Gait	32 Skill	52 German	24 Tempres
5 Move about stealthily	33 Weasel's cousin	56 Move in opposition	25 Electro-magnetic device
10 Sandburg	35 "Watch on the —"	59 Opera	26 Crested ridge
14 8th century B.C. prophet	36 Exchange membership	61 Concept	27 Tool for prying
15 Street show	38 Preserved painter	62 Elec. units	28 Haggard heroine
16 John —, English	41 Spirit lamps	63 Chemical compound	29 One having ESP
17 Gasp	43 Egyptian king	64 Bucky of baseball	30 Paid
18 Special service	45 Cub-scout group	65 Establish miss: abbr.	31 Certain gases
20 Affirmed to be true	46 Store owner	DOWN	34 Made tractable
22 Dwarf	48 Opposes with boldness	1 Father	37 Chinese pagoda
23 Troquoians	50 A Kennedy	2 He loves: Lat.	38 Formal entrant
24 Downcast		3 Competitor	42 Hindu guitar
25 Stonecutters		4 Marshy inlet	44 Shovel
		5 Dry runs	47 Envy
		6 Critical acclaim	49 Shuns
		7 Toward the mouth	51 Pinnacle of ice
		8 Skin bump	52 Jazz singer
		9 Errand runner	53 Large book
		10 Common ailment	54 European mountains
		11 Buy — in a poke	55 Rapt
		12 Incline	56 Gerny
		13 Latvian	57 Tootle-oo
		19 Duck down	58 Craggy hill

Saturday's Puzzle Solved:

WASP	ASPCA	CAST
EDMIA	ITEAS	OTIO
BUDDY	TRICHT	ITILE
EMIO	ATTYIST	STIE
SALEH	ALISA	
RESAGE	INAIIR	
OZITENEL	SQUEDDY	
RENTIERING	WELU	
ARID	ETIDER	TIET
LOIS	REIEIS	CIARS



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The company reserves the right to accept or reject any tender without assigning any reason. Successful bidders shall have to take delivery of the items within seven days of acceptance of their bids after making balance payment failing which the earnest money will be forfeited.

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WORLD

Arab-American groups discuss Lebanon with U.S. officials

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — The United States is making every effort to help bring about an honorable peace in Lebanon through diplomatic means, according to Assistant Secretary of State Nicholas Veliotis.

Veliotis, assistant secretary for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, met with delegations from five Palestinian and Arab-American national organizations at the state department Aug. 3.

He told the delegations that American foreign policy in Lebanon started a year ago when United States special envoy Philip Habib undertook his mission to achieve a ceasefire.

The Arab delegations held a press conference following the meeting with Veliotis in which they called on the United States to speak out against the Israeli blockade of Beirut and the loss of life caused by Israeli military strikes into Lebanon.

"There has not been a word of criticism by the United States gov-

ernment since the Israeli action started and the war progressed," said Abdeen Jabara, from the Association of Arab American University Graduates.

Jabara said that the delegation spoke to Veliotis on behalf of a majority of Arab Americans — Lebanese, Palestinians and Syrians as well as for Arabs in other countries in the Middle East.

"We indicated to Veliotis that Philip Habib was a messenger for the Israelis in Lebanon," Jabara said.

When asked their delegation's alternative to Mr. Habib, Jabara replied: "Our alternative to Mr. Habib would be full implementation of United Nations Resolutions 508 and 509, which call for immediate and unconditional Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon. The fate of Palestinians in Lebanon and other non-Lebanese in that country is a matter to be negotiated with a duly constituted

Lebanese government. The Palestinians have a right to reside in Lebanon until they can return to their own country."

Dr. James Zogby of the American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee added that Israeli bombings in Lebanon cannot be stopped by simple statements by the United States. "The only message that will be understood by Israel," he said, "is a cutoff of United States military and economic assistance."

David Sa'ad, of the National Association of Arab Americans, agreed that the United States should help finance the rebuilding of Lebanon but that the American taxpayers should not be called upon to finance relief with new taxes. "We asked the \$1.4 billion now in the pipeline to Israel for military assistance be diverted to Lebanon to rebuild the nation," Sa'ad said.

Sa'ad added that the United States should also begin a dialogue

with the Palestine Liberation Organisation and work with the organisation to negotiate a peace settlement.

According to the delegation, the issue in Lebanon is not the departure of the PLO from Beirut but the departure of Israel. "You can't defeat the PLO by what happens in Lebanon," said Jawad George of the Palestine Congress of North America. "The PLO is where any Palestinian is — in Palestine, the Arab World or here in the United States."

The delegation said that the reaction their organisations have received from throughout the United States shows that Lebanon is a political issue. "I defy any member of Congress to go to his constituency and say they will continue the level of United States financial support for Israel where it is today," said George.

The other delegation at the press conference included members of the American Federation of Ramallah, Palestine.

Soviet arms sales double that of U.S.

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — A state department report released Aug. 2 says that Soviet deliveries of planes, tanks, ships and other major weapons to Third World countries during the past ten years have been nearly double those of the United States.

James Buckley, under secretary of state for security assistance, science and technology, said in a press briefing that the report undermines the myth that the United States is predominant in the transfer of conventional arms to Third World nations.

The U.S. report — which covers the period 1971-1981 — says that according to American estimates some 74,000 major weapons systems have been sent by the Soviet Union to nations in Asia, Africa, the Middle East and Latin America, while U.S. shipments total some 44,000.

It says that all other suppliers of major weapons to the Third World (Warsaw pact allies of the Soviet Union and major Western European nations), taken as a group, also surpassed the United States in the transfer of arms to the Third World. These nations supplied some 61,000 major weapons systems.

Buckley was careful to draw a distinction between actual arms transfers and the dollar value of the items. In tanks, for example, the United States furnished Third World countries with 7,500 over the ten years and the Soviet Union more than 13,000 — almost twice as many.

The only category in which the United States furnishes more items to Third World countries is in major surface warships, but the Americans are even overshadowed here by major West European suppliers.

The data presented in the report have been placed in three major categories of conventional armaments — ground force weapons, air force weapons and naval vessels. Each of these categories is in turn subdivided into three or more subgroups such as tanks and self-propelled guns, supersonic combat aircraft, and missile patrol boats. In the three major weapons categories, the report shows that

the Soviet Union has provided 41.56 and 64 per cent, respectively, of Third World's supply over the past decade.

Thus, in some weapons categories, Soviet deliveries have exceeded those of the United States for all or most of the decade. In the other categories, the Soviets surpassed U.S. deliveries by the mid-1970's. Today the Soviets exceed U.S. levels in seven of the 12 categories considered in the report.

Buckley stressed that he did not seek to draw any policy conclusions from the figures presented in the report, but he wanted to correct the widespread misapprehension that the United States is the "arms merchant to the world." He said a major factor that perpetuates the myth is U.S. arms reporting.

"We report all of our military transactions in great detail, but largely in terms of the dollar value of agreements. By comparison, other nations publish little or nothing. Thus, our data for others (arm suppliers) are based on conservative intelligence estimates and these have heretofore been kept essentially classified," he said.

The report provides, for comparison purposes, current and constant dollar estimates of arms sales agreements over the past decade. In the aggregate, these figures place the United States ahead of the Soviet Union by a margin of roughly two to one in dollar value estimates.

Buckley explained that dollar level reporting is misleading. "Unlike our estimates for other countries, our published foreign military sales figures include significant amounts for construction — including roads, schools, living quarters and even mosques, and large amounts of training, a good deal of which is unrelated to the use and maintenance of the weapons," he said.

In fact, the figures show that only 56 per cent of the total value of U.S. agreements entered into with Third World nations over the past decade involved the cost of weapons.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Police end flood warnings in Japan

TOKYO (R) — Police Wednesday ended flood warnings in large areas of Japan, allowing tens of thousands of families to return to their homes to clear up after torrents of rain. Police estimated that the rains, following the passage of typhoon Bess across the main Japanese island of Honshu on Monday, had flooded 97,000 homes, with some 600 completely smashed or washed away. The death toll from the severe weather continued to climb, with 62 people confirmed killed, many buried by cascades of mud. There were still 23 people missing and feared dead, and 150 badly injured. Railway authorities reopened the Bullet Train Express between Tokyo and the south but 11 lines were still closed.

U.S. troops rotate in Sinai

WASHINGTON (R) — The defence department announced Tuesday a rotation of U.S. troops assigned to the multinational peacekeeping and observer force in the Sinai peninsula between Egypt and Israel. It said the first of about 1,100 soldiers from the 101st Airborne Division, based at Fort Campbell, Kentucky, would leave for the Sinai this week. They will replace part of the 82nd Airborne Division, Fort Bragg, North Carolina, which has been on duty in the Sinai since last spring. Officials said the rotation was expected to take about a month.

4 people hanged in Dacca

DACCA (R) — Four people here were hanged in Dacca's central jail Wednesday after being convicted of murder, prison officials said. A special military court ordered the executions of Emdadul Haque, 24, and three accomplices after finding them guilty of cold-blooded premeditated murder. The prosecution had charged Haque with a series of murders and rapes over a three-year period under the protection of the ruling Bangladesh Nationalist Party. He was arrested in February after a raid on the official residence of Abul Kashem, a former youth development minister, who now faces trial on charges of harbouring a hardened criminal and obstructing police efforts to arrest him.

Kampuchians go to Thai border camps

BANGKOK (R) — Thirteen thousand Kampuchean refugees in a United Nations-run camp in Thailand have decided to leave for a settlement on the Kampuchean border controlled by the forces of resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk, refugee officials said Wednesday. More than 2,000 refugees have already been transported by the Thai military to the settlement known as Sihanouk town, 300 kilometres north east of the U.N. camp of Khao-I-Dang, they said. The rest informed camp officials that they wanted to leave for Sihanouk town, occupied by 5,000 followers of Prince Sihanouk. The refugees' decision to move followed a visit to Khao-I-Dang last month by Prince Sihanouk, head of a new coalition of Kampuchean resistance groups. Most of the 38,000 refugees in the camp turned out to hear his emotional plea that they return to help oppose the Vietnamese occupation of their homeland. People in Sihanouk town receive rations from the World Food Programme (WFP) and it is likely that the new arrivals will also be provided for, the officials said.

Namibia settlement hinges on U.S.-Luanda talks

BONN (R) — An independence settlement for Namibia (South West Africa) hinges mainly on the outcome of secret talks between Washington and Luanda on the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola, West German diplomats said Wednesday.

Diplomats involved in Western efforts to lead Namibia to internationally-recognised independence said that, if the U.S. achieved satisfaction in the talks, it would put enough pressure on South Africa to enforce a Namibia settlement.

President Reagan's special envoy, Gen. Vernon Walters, has had at least two meetings with the Angolan government in Luanda to discuss the Cuban issue, the sources said.

South Africa, which administers Namibia in defiance of United Nations resolutions, has made the withdrawal of the Cubans a condition for an independence settlement.

West Germany is part of a "contact group" of five Western States — along with the U.S., Britain, France and Canada — which is charged by the United Nations Security Council with organising a solution which would lead Namibia to independence through free elections.

West German diplomats said the question of an electoral system for the territory remained open, and it was now a choice between proportional representation and a single-member constituency system.

The sources said the main Black African group, the South West African People's Organisation (SWAPO), would prefer proportional representation, although it appeared willing to accept either.

Quakers condemn Israel

NEW YORK (R) — The head of a Quaker fact-finding mission to the Middle East Wednesday accused Israel of forcing thousands of Palestinians in the Lebanese towns of Sidon and Tyre to live in open fields without shelter and of preventing medicines from reaching them.

He also accused Israel of conducting daily roundups of Palestinian men in the two towns and using hooded informers to identify members of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) who are then detained.

Mr. Everett Mendelsohn, head of the Middle East committee of the American Friends Service Committee, told Reuters that PLO leader Yasser Arafat had told him 10 days ago that the PLO was willing to leave Beirut provided its withdrawal could be done with honour and guarantees of protection for those left behind.

"Mr. Arafat explicitly supported the notion of a United

Nations-sanctioned international force to oversee the disengagement," he added.

Mr. Mendelsohn, a Harvard University professor, returned this week from a two-week visit to Lebanon and Israel where he surveyed the situation with a colleague for the Quaker group, which has twice won the Nobel peace prize.

"Near Sidon, the Israelis levelled the Ain Al Hilwe refugee camp which once housed 40,000 people. There are now 6,000 to 10,000 people out on the rubble with the Israelis refusing to allow them to pitch tents," he said.

"They are also refusing to allow water pipes or a sewer system to be rebuilt there."

Mr. Mendelsohn said he was urging President Reagan to restrain the Israelis and put the full weight of the United States behind a relief and reconstruction effort for Lebanon.

Kenya goes back to normal after coup

NAIROBI (R) — About 3,000 people are under arrest following Sunday's coup attempt in Kenya, including nearly the entire Kenyan air force, military sources said Wednesday.

The air force, which was at the centre of the revolt, has an approximate strength of 2,500 men and 2,000 of them are in custody, the sources told reporters.

The remaining 1,000 people held by authorities were described as looters. It was believed some may be students, the only segment of the population which came out openly in favour of the rebellion.

Air links with the outside world

were resumed with the arrival Wednesday of several flights from Europe while the first outgoing flights left Nairobi's Kenyatta International airport.

The city centre, site of much of the fighting on Sunday, was back to near normal though stern-faced troops were positioned in lorries at major intersections and soldiers manned machine guns in front of key buildings.

Isolated shots were heard in several outlying districts. The bodies of two youths lay dead on a main street in the Muthaiga district, home of several foreign ambassadors.

Indian hijacker surrenders

NEW DELHI (R) — The lone hijacker of an Indian Airlines plane which was refused permission to land in Pakistan surrendered in the northern Indian town of Amritsar Wednesday after freeing the 128 passengers and six crew, police sources said.

Airline sources had said earlier there were three hijackers but police officials in New Delhi said there was only one.

The Press Trust of India (PTI) said the hijacker had been overpowered by passengers.

The Boeing 737 was commandeered on a domestic flight from Delhi to Srinagar after a stop in Amritsar, the Sikh holy city, in the northern state of Punjab.

At least 150 rebels and 100 civilians died according to a conservative estimate by military and police sources quoted in the local press. They said these figures were likely to rise. No casualty toll was given for government forces.

Many more Kenyans returned Wednesday to their jobs, banks and many offices reopened, and Europeans were once again prominent on the streets after having stayed in their suburban homes since Sunday. A curfew was still in force in the capital from six p.m. to seven a.m.

Police Commissioner Ben Gethi warned that people who hid rebels faced possible life sentences.

Charles' baby baptised

LONDON (R) — Six-week-old Prince William of Wales, the son of Prince Charles and his wife Diana and second in line to the British throne, was christened at Buckingham Palace Wednesday.

The baptism ceremony took place in the elegant white and gold tunic room at Buckingham Palace, using water from the River Jordan and a 19th century silver-gilt font brought from the Tower of London, where it is normally on show as part of the Crown Jewels.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Robert Runcie, sprinkled the water onto the baby's forehead from the font to signify purification and admission into the Christian Church.

The baby, said to have his mother's big blue eyes and described by his father as "very noisy", was given the names William Arthur Philip Louis.

He is in direct line to the throne after his father and would be the 42nd monarch since the Normans conquered England in 1066.

Some 60 guests invited to attend the ceremony, followed by champagne and lunch in the nearby blue drawing room, included the four doctors who assisted at the baby's birth at London's St Mary's hospital on June 21.

Wednesday's baptism created a double royal occasion, since it coincided with the 82nd birthday of the baby prince's great-grandmother, Queen Mother Elizabeth.

A carnival mood built up in the Mall leading to Buckingham Palace, with thousands of tourists mingling with well-wishers.

The Royal Guards were on

ceremonial duties, resplendent in Red Coats, and the band of the Grenadier Guards played "Happy birthday to you".

The occasion brought together all the members of the royal family except Prince Charles' younger brother Prince Andrew, a helicopter pilot serving with the Falkland Islands task force, and Queen Elizabeth's sister Princess Margaret.

Wednesday's Fleet street newspapers gave prominence to the fact that Princess Margaret was absent on holiday in Italy.

The Daily Mail quoted a spokesman for the 51-year-old princess saying: "The christening of your nephew's child isn't the most important occasion in the year."

Church bells rang out over London during the ceremony.

Prince William wore a royal christening robe made of lace and lined with white satin that was worn by his father Prince Charles, grandmother Queen Elizabeth and great-grandfather George VI at their christenings.

Archbishop Runcie was surrounded at the font by choirboys of the Chapel Royal wearing scarlet and gold tunics.

The royal family and guests sat on red and gilt chairs around the font.

Among the guests were the child's godfathers, ex-King Constantine of Greece, writer and explorer Sir Laurens Van Der Post, and family friend Lord Romney, and his godmothers Princess Alexandra, the Duchess of Westminster and Lady Susan Hussey, a lady-in-waiting to Queen Elizabeth.

resulted.

West led the king of hearts, and East started an echo by playing the nine. Defensive prospects did not appear to be bright. There were two heart tricks to be taken, and West had to hope that his partner had one sure defensive trick. The best chance for the setting trick appeared to be a trump promotion. If East held as little as the eight of trumps, a ruff of the third heart would set up West's jack of trumps, since declarer would be forced to overruff with a trump honor.

So West continued with the queen of hearts and a low heart, to force East to ruff. Since the king and queen of hearts both won, it was obvious that West had to have the ace, so this line of defense was clearly an attempt at a trump promotion.

East put on his thinking cap. If West was striving to promote a trump, he had to hold either Q-x or J-x-x in trumps — there was no other holding where a trump would promote.

East's solution was simple and decisive — he "squandered" his ace of trumps by ruffing the third heart. This had the same effect as a trump upercent. When declarer gained the lead he could cash his two high trumps, but since the jack of spades did not fall, he had to go down one.

THE WEEKEND CROSSWORD

(formerly The New York Herald Tribune Crossword) Edited by Herb Eitelson

ACCEPTANCES
By Emory H. Cain

1 Across Valletta's support	22 Across Work under cover	39 Across Flemish support	46 Across Dreaded
5 Across Word with one or two	33 Across Work under cover	60 Across Cap and gown	100 Across Bridge seat
10 Across Talk show host, once	36 Across Grouch	63 Across 60 sec.	102 Across Plymouth
18 Across Salsa (make a trip)	40 Across Soothing influence	64 Across Mosaic feeder	111 Across Far prel.
19 Across Quechuan	41 Across Discusses one's work	70 Across Glacial ridge	112 Across (thrive)
20 Across Nucleus	42 Across Battle	72 Across Natural height	113 Across Shortening
21 Across Read the pot	43 Across Reminder	77 Across H - giraffe of cooperation	114 Across Quag's command
22 Across At (in jeopardy)	47 Across Red as -	82 Across Like highways	115 Across Singing brothers
23 Across Squander	48 Across Bulwer-Lytton heroine	83 Across Leaning	116 Across Shy rum
24 Across Courtney	50 Across Not at home	84 Across Sly rum	117 Across Name in whodunits
25 Across Work hard and steadily	51 Across Sound	85 Across Costly	118 Across Lo Gran
26 Across Read the fine print	52 Across Fuss with success	86 Across Italian money	119 Across Stupid fellow
28 Across Sleaze	53 Across Bypasses the middle echelon	88 Across Acrobatic feat	120 Across Money role
29 Across August	54 Across Lab vessels	89 Across Cigar ending	121 Across To go (prepared to go)
31 Across Anger		90 Across Prods	122 Across Kremlin votes

1 "Two Years before the..."
2 Nora's pouch
3 Unauthorized information
4 Leave some moments for
5 Comfortable
6 Helmut port
7 Priy to
8 Heroin
9 Noblemen
10 Word with up or down
11 So long
12 Mine passage
13 Old car
14 Puzzle
15 Appoint
16 Without help
17 Violent one
18 Big spender
19 Stripping
20 Sty talk
21 Scientist's milieu
22 Husue
23 Master's relative
24 Fold in cloth
25 Promenade for Pisto
26 Lean
27 Safe area
28 Indolent
29 Helmut's troupe
30 News section
31 Noblemen
32 Heavyweight champion, once
33 Son of Noah
34 Quote
35 Cupid
36 Cross-tipped fabrics
37 Most succinct
38 - girl
39 Hymn
40 Item often lost at the track
41 Noblemen
42 Telephone headquarters
43 Page
44 Poor grades
45 Wear for a knight
46 Lowared the value of
47 Make good-natured fun of
48 Bedouin
49 Chatterbox
50 Eye affliction: var.
51 Mother-of-pearl
52 Bargain hunter's delights
53 Cushion
54 Remnants
55 Relating to regions
56 Soluble salt
57 Having a rude awakening
58 Roman judge
59 Chatterbox
60 Eye affliction: var.
61 Hawaiian goose
62 Roams Italy
63 Possessed
64 Hiss
65 Children
66 Subcutaneous cyst
67 Squealer
68 Depth charge
69 Deadly
70 Chief god of the Memphis
71 Respiratory symptom
72 Related particles
73 Literary heroine
74 African village
75 Rites
76 Army divisions
77 French income
78 Advertiser
79 Garden nuisance
80 Island off Alaska
81 Hidden supply
82 Wedding ruff
83 California rockfish
84 Apocope
85 Dry, as wine
86 Brunkards
87 "The wind - the palm trees"
88 Golden
89 Born
90 Overhead railways

Diagramless
19 X 19, by Lara Alexandrea

ACROSS
1 - Manner
2 - will - path
3 - your door
11 Certain post
12 Steadfastness
13 Squeeze
14 Together
15 Lethargy
16 Triumphed
17 Piece of sculpture
21 Jeweled headpiece
22 Plume and headdress

DOWN
1 Kind
2 Lupine of the screen
3 Flirt
4 Neckpiece
5 Free from germs
6 Hedges or Geyzera
7 Once, once
8 Fur trader
9 - Harle
10 Dispatch boat
11 Float
12 School subj.

14 Sealshell
15 Buckle
16 Kind of test
17 Uncommon
18 Edited
23 Relating to sound
24 Imparting
25 Of warships
26 Consumed
27 Find fault
32 Appraise
33 Golden touch man

43 Telephone headquarters
45 Page
47 Poor grades
48 Wear for a knight
49 Lowared the value of
54 Make good-natured fun of
56 Bedouin
57 Chatterbox
60 Eye affliction: var.
61 Mother-of-pearl
62 Bargain hunter's delights
63 Cushion
64 Remnants
65 Relating to regions
66 Soluble salt
67 Having a rude awakening
68 Roman judge
69 Chatterbox
74 Far from bright

6 - Mother-of-pearl
63 Bargain hunter's delights
64 Cushion
65 Relating to regions
66 Soluble salt
67 Having a rude awakening
68 Roman judge
69 Chatterbox
74 Far from bright

CRYPTOGRAMS

1. IWED DINGWYS RTWOD LIO NTAAX NAM
XLTTWDO AI SWYMATWE AGO GAIQAI
RTWOND. —By India M. Sperry

2. HLUOSYQSQ JLL ASSIST USQ RNYBA
RSTTVSH OL QLEVNS KEVOS ELTHS VP ELISH
LU MSOUVM Y XVNQ JSRTY. —By Lois R. Jones

3. EXERTN XOCXTA YKHTSKM KOBLLXTBASKU
SU XLBTY AR BCCINSUL EUXERUSHM BCAN. —By Len Sherry

4. ABCD PLUSCLZA SVD PLUSX UB BWV YWCSZ
YOSXUY. —By Barbara J. Egg

SOLUTIONS OF LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES

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